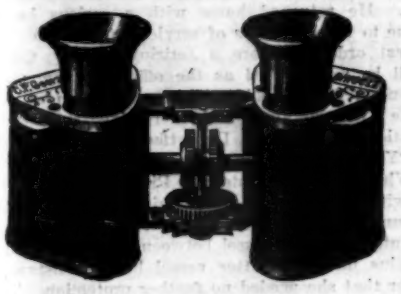
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 20. WHOLE NUMBER 1890. | SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900. | SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS. SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE NEW BINOCULAR....



(THE TRIËDER.)

Small as an Opera Glass—more powerful than the largest Field Glass.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Price Lists.

QUEEN & CO., OPTICAL and SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT WORKS.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 59 5TH AVENUE. 1010 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Trade Mark. (REGISTERED.)

Round, square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates.

For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY.

Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

BENT & BUSH

CAP MAKERS
EMBROIDERERS
LACEMEN
OUTFITTERS

Military Goods

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

387 WASHINGTON STREET. BOSTON, MASS.

Military Ammunition.

Sporting and Target Cartridges.

Rapid-Fire Ammunition 1-pdr. to 8-inch.

U.M.C. TRADE MARK.

Loaded and Paper Shells, Wads and Primers.

Write for Price-List and Descriptive Matter.

Union Metallic Cartridge Company,

313 Broadway, New York. Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR ARMY And NAVY USE **BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH.**

Is the *best* cleaning and polishing compound for brass and all bright metals. Proof against sea air, and adapted to any climate. Contains no acids. Has been on the market for years and given universal satisfaction. Highest endorsement of Navy Officers. Engineers, etc. For particulars and prices address

BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH CO., 222 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WE ARE BUILDING THE CELEBRATED **"HORNSBY-AKROYD" OIL ENGINE.**

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., Foot of East 138th Street, NEW YORK.

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR **JENKINS BROS.' VALVES.**

1. Manufactured of the best Steam Metal.
2. No regrinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valves.
3. Contain JENKINS DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil and Acids.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts Interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with Trade-Mark.

JENKINS BROTHERS,

NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. BOSTON.

LEWIS NIXON,

SHIPBUILDER.

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS. ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

ASBESTOS STOVE-PIPE SHIELD FOR TENTS.

Pat. Dec. 26, 1893.

This is an Asbestos cloth wound grommet or ring inserted in roof of wall tent or Sibley conical tent. Composed of Asbestos, it protects canvas from fire, is noiseless in wind, is flexible and folds without damage to tent or itself. Supplied plain for insertion, or on canvas with flap to close aperture.

Used and approved by U. S. Army.

H. W. JOHNS M'F'G CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

To those who read between the lines there is food for reflection in the rapidly growing demand for shafts of

Fluid-Compressed Open Hearth Steel,

HYDRAULICALLY FORGED AND ANNEALED.

SEND TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR PAMPHLET.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,

South Bethlehem, Penn'a.

BRANCH OFFICES:—100 Broadway, New York; 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 1433 Marquette Building, Chicago; 406-407 Perry-Payne Building, Cleveland; 340-342 Main St., Cincinnati; 601 Burlington Building, St. Louis; 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul; 726 Gravier St., New Orleans.

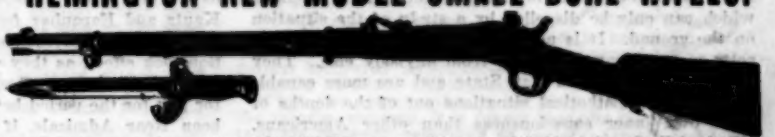
THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 811 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Best Sanitary Specialties — BATHS, WATER-CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES.



High power and rapidity of fire combined with the simple Remington System. Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges. Send for illustrated catalogue.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,

313 Broadway, New York. ILION, N. Y.

DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN AND AMMUNITION CO.

MACHINE, RAPID-FIRE AND LARGE CALIBER GUNS, with Mountings for all Services.

AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.

Washington Office, Kellogg Building
Shops, Derby, Conn.
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.

FIREPROOF WOOD.

THE ELECTRIC FIREPROOFING COMPANY.

119-121 West 23d Street, New York.

THE ONLY PROCESS IN EXISTENCE FOR RENDERING WOOD ABSOLUTELY NON-FLAMMABLE.

All of the wood used in many of the most prominent buildings in this country is rendered fireproof by this process. *Used exclusively* by the U. S. Navy, British Navy and many other Naval Powers.

FIREPROOFING LUMBER FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

We are asked to designate some one to whom a fund for the help of sick soldiers in the Philippines can be forwarded and in response suggest Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I.

Emperor William received the Generals at the Arsenal on New Year's morning. He made an address in which he spoke of the seven years of slavery at the beginning of the nineteenth century, which was followed by his grandfather's reorganization of the Army. Regarding Germany's present position he said: "As my grandfather reorganized the Army, so shall I reorganize the Navy. The Navy must be equal to the Army. Then I will be enabled to procure for Germany a place among the nations which she has not yet obtained."

Plans for a great inland waterway, through which ocean-going ships, and not mere canal boats, may freely pass to and from the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, will be submitted to the New York Legislature by Gov. Roosevelt soon. This is the fruit of much conferring and long deliberation on the part of the Governor's Canal Commission, consisting of General Francis V. Greene, chairman; Frank S. Witherbee, of Port Henry; Maj. T. W. Symons, of Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; John A. Scatcherd, of Buffalo, and former Mayor George E. Green, of Binghamton.

We hope that the newspaper reports of the torturing of American prisoners by the Filipinos have been exaggerated, for it is sad enough for those with loved ones at the front to support the fear of accidental loss without having to bear the dread of certain torture in case of capture. One can certainly affirm that cruelty to their prisoners is not tolerated by the Filipino leaders. They know the temper of our men well enough to know that they can be as stern and swift in vengeance as they are noble and magnanimous in battle and victory. Whatever stories of torture we hear of we may well doubt unless they are confirmed by official advices.

The folly of the gentlemen in Congress who insisted on having their own way with reference to the price of armor plate, instead of leaving the matter to the Department, is shown by the fact that since Congress thus interrupted the construction of our new warships the price of iron and steel has more than doubled, the prices of iron ore, fuel, pig iron and labor greatly risen, and even at these higher prices it is extremely difficult to meet the urgent demand. It is under these circumstances that Congress must now consider what course it will take in regard to authorizing purchases of armor required for the vessels it has ordered built. A debating society is not a good organization for conducting business affairs.

The Army and Navy Journal will cheerfully subscribe to a fund for the purpose of sending Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to the Philippines, where he will make the acquaintance, in our officers and men, of as fine a body of lusty patriots as are to be found anywhere in the world. Senator Hoar is an able man, and an honest man, but he is obviously suffering from delusions as to the facts which can only be dispelled by a study of the situation on the ground. It is not in the nature of a Massachusetts man to learn anything from anybody else. They know it all in the old Bay State and are more capable of evolving hypothetical situations out of the depths of their own inner consciousness than other Americans. When they are right they are very, very good, like the little girl with a curl, and when they are wrong they are horrid.

According to the "Army and Navy Gazette" a very active intelligence officer declared the Boers intended to fight and were actively preparing for war. "It is a deep laid plot," this officer said, "and the Free State Burghers are in it and others as well. What they want in the first place is time to get ready, and again to secure the sympathy of Europe, and perhaps some nearer home. Every member of the intelligence staff knows this and has known it for months—I may say years. Let there be no misunderstanding on this point. The fact has been impressed on the home authorities again and again." No attention was paid to this, for, with the usual stupidity of civilian authorities in such cases, the British officials reasoned that the wish was father to the thought, and that the warning was a mere expression of the military eagerness for war. They had no idea that the Boers would prove a formidable enemy. Thus the difficulties of England in Africa are the direct result of the kind of self-confidence born of the ignorance that refuses to learn.

Local gossip is often the worst of iconoclasts and if it were always believed we should have few historic expressions left. The latest to suffer is Lawrence's famous "Don't give up the ship," which a reminiscent contributor to the Hartford "Courant" thus disposes of. Maj. Benjamin Russell was for many years editor of the Boston "Centinel." His daughter is given as authority for the statement that a sailor from the Chesapeake got ashore and went to the office of the "Centinel," where he described the battle with the Shannon, including the death of Lawrence. "What were his last words?" said the Major. "Don't know," said the man. "Didn't he say: 'Don't give up the ship?'" "Don't know," said the man. "Oh, he did," said the Major. "I'll make him say it"—and he did—embalm it in type. We are the less inclined to believe this story, as we do not think the "yellow journal" war writer had so early a birth, and it would be painful indeed to hold up pious old New England as the cradle of this creature that has done so much to disfigure the war history of our time.

Our soldiers in the Philippines appear to have a rough and ready way of teaching respect for the American flag. In a letter credited to Sergt. Maj. Gilmore, 4th U. S. Inf., now in the Philippines, we are told that "the band in the evening always finishes up with 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and, of course, all Americans stand at attention, and, if without arms, uncover. The Filipinos do the same, but the Chinamen either forget or don't want to, so the boys knocked their hats off very unceremoniously. One thing the American soldiers insist on here, and that is that all in sight have got to stand up and take their hats off when the national air is played. About 18 or 20 German man-of-warsmen on the Luneta one night refused to take their hats off when a Sergeant told them to; so the Americans present gathered up not only the German sailors, but all the other sailors in sight, slammed them up against a wall, about forty of them, made the band play the national air again, and compelled all the crowd against the wall to uncover. Then they kicked the whole bunch off the Luneta." The chief defect in this story is that it is obviously untrue.

There is a great deal of ignorance as to what "silencing a gun" means. A gun is silenced when the gunners are disabled or driven back and the gun or gun-carriage damaged. It is a common enough phenomenon for weapons which have thus been silenced to reopen fire after repairs have been made, the gunners rallied, or a fresh gun crew obtained. It is a rare thing for a gun to be so damaged by hostile fire that it cannot be refitted and brought into action again. "I saw," says Prince Kraft, of the German Artillery, in the battle of Gravelotte, "many guns during the cannonade lying miserably on the ground 'winged,' that is, with a broken wheel. But not one was withdrawn; the injured guns were always speedily repaired with the help of the wagons, which were near, so that at the close of the battle I could not tell exactly how many pieces had been put temporarily out of action." The "Navy League Journal," of London, says this expert opinion should put a stop to ignorant witticisms on the frequent silencing at Ladysmith of "long Tom," as the biggest of the Boer guns was called. The Navy had day after day to look after this weapon and dose it with lyddite shells, but on each occasion the work was skilfully done.

The President has again sent to the Senate the nominations of Rear Admls. Howison, Remey, Kautz and Farquhar, who, though already appointed to the rank of Rear Admiral, are not permitted to draw the pay of that grade from the time they were actually appointed owing to the failure of the Senate to confirm the nominations of Rear Admls. Sampson and Schley. The advancement of these two officers eight and six numbers respectively placed them in the grade of Rear Admiral. They received this appointment during the recess of the Senate. The failure of Congress to confirm their nomination held back the advancement of Howison, Remey, Kautz and Farquhar from the grade of Commodore to Rear Admiral several months before their actual promotion took effect, as they were all senior to Sampson and Schley. The four officers mentioned have filed claims for pay for the period between the time they would have been Rear Admirals, if Sampson and Schley had not jumped them, and the dates of their actual promotion. The nominations sent to the Senate this week are for the purpose of permitting them to draw pay as Rear Admirals from that time until they were actually promoted.

An ex-British chaplain, who writes in the New York "Sun" says: "There must be something seriously wrong in the organization of the British Army when we find Generals like Buller, White, Methuen and Gatacre, all officers of foot regiments and not scientific corps, placed in command of divisions. This is a very remarkable circumstance, I venture to think, and one which reflects very severely on the British War Office. There seems to be an effort made now to rectify the mistake, for both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener belong to the Scientific Corps—Roberts of the Artillery and Kitchener of the Royal Engineers." The infantry arm of our military service are by no means disposed to think that they are so lacking in science as this correspondent appears to think. Of the leaders of our Civil War, Grant, Sheridan, Slocum, Buell, Hancock, Albert Sidney Johnston, Hood and Longstreet were infantrymen; Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Burnside, McDowell, Schofield, Hooker, Stonewall Jackson, J. E. Johnston and Bragg were artillerymen; McClellan, Halleck, Rosecrans, Pope, McPherson, Warren, Humphreys, Lee and Beauregard were engineers.

There has been considerable speculation regarding the purpose of the Montgomery's trip from the South American coast to South Africa. From official sources it is learned that the Montgomery went from Pernambuco about Oct. 1 and sailed direct for Monrovia. She later went to Sierra Leone and after spending about fifteen days on the African coast returned to Montevideo, arriving there after an absence of about thirty days. Ostensibly the Montgomery went to South Africa to make soundings for a coaling station. In reality her trip was in connection with certain representations made to the United States Government by the Government of Liberia. The Liberian Republic has been somewhat alarmed over reports that some of the European powers contemplated seizing her. This resulted in a request from that Government for our protection. The American Department of State asked for assurances from Germany, England and France that there was no intention to interfere with the little Republic. These assurances were given and communicated to Liberia. As a further indication of our friendliness the Montgomery was sent to the South African coast. The reported statement to the effect that the Montgomery was being used as a police boat for the British is therefore without any foundation.

Capt. Edwin White, who has been retired with rank of Rear Admiral, was not retired for age, but under the provisions of Sec. 1453, Rev. Stat., on the recommendation of a Naval Retiring Board, which found him incapacitated for active service, and that this incapacity is the result of an incident of the service. Capt. White was on sea duty until the end of October, 1899, when he was detached from the flagship Philadelphia, of which ship he was in command during the recent disturbances in Samoa. He returned home with a serious heart trouble, due to the hardships of service, and was on his own request ordered before a retiring board. Capt. White will be remembered as the officer in command of the Kansas, whose bold and vigorous action at the time of the Virginius affair in 1872 received the hearty commendation of the Navy Department, the Secretary writing: "Your whole course is approved in every respect." When the Spanish steamer Pizarro undertook to interfere with the sailing of the Virginius, Capt. White, then a young Lieutenant Commander, prepared for action and interposed his vessel between the Pizarro and the Virginius until the latter vessel had so distanced her pursuer that she needed no further protection. The Kansas then proceeded on a cruise along the Prussian Coast, where Capt. White was senior officer during the frequent turbulent periods, and received the warm approval of his senior for the manner in which he exercised his command. It is unfortunate that ill-health should compel so excellent an officer to ask for retirement six years in advance of the age limit.

The case of Oberlin M. Carter, late Captain of Engineers, in confinement at Governors Island under sentence of court martial, came up on Jan. 9 before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District, sitting in New York City, and presided over by Circuit Judge Wallace. The hearing on this occasion related to the appeal taken by Carter's counsel from the decision of Judge Lacomb, who, it will be remembered, in October last dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Carter's counsel and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the military authorities. The errors assigned in this appear related principally to the point that Judge Lacomb erred in holding that the court martial had jurisdiction and power to impose the sentence in the case under the convictions for the various offences charged. In the hearing Jan. 9, Carter was represented by Abram J. Rose and the United States by General Henry L. Burnett, U. S. Attorney, and Deputy Judge Advocate General J. W. Clous, Governors Island. The plaintiff in error had handed up an elaborate brief, which was answered by the other side; but in the argument of the case it appeared very early that the presiding judge, Judge Wallace, was not impressed with the points urged by Carter's counsel, intimating that on habeas corpus proceedings the alleged errors of the trial court could not be inquired into if it appeared that the court had not exceeded its powers in imposing sentence, there being no question as to the jurisdiction over the person and the offence. A decision in this case is expected very soon, and there is no doubt that it will be adverse to the prisoner.

The fifty-fifth annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company shows evidence of the vigorous vitality of this substantial institution. It has an army of 437,776 insurers, carrying $1,061,871,985 of insurance. The assets of the company amount to $236,450,348, showing an increase for the year of $20,505,537. During the year 99,357 new insurances were paid for. The strength of the company is largely due to the skill of its officers. President McCall learned his trade in the Insurance Department of the State, which he entered as a clerk, and after sixteen years' service left as superintendent. He came to the New York Life in 1892, after six years' service as the comptroller of a large company. The other executive officers of the New York Life have had an equally thorough and practical schooling in the active work of the company during the past twenty-five years. In addition to the very large business done and the large increase in insurance in force, the notable events of the year for the company have been the issue of a new policy form which is non-forfeitable and incontestable from date of issue, and the readmission of the company to the Kingdom of Prussia, the requirements for which, both with respect to business methods and securities owned, are the most rigid of any country in the world. The company was thoroughly examined by a Prussian Royal Commission and its admission unanimously recommended. During recent years the company has taken the lead—first in offering a more liberal contract than other companies, and latterly—as a result—in the amount of its new business and the amount of insurance on its books.

SOLDIERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Corporal Fair and Private Jockens, of the 10th Inf., arrested on instructions of the Governor of Nebraska, charged with murder in the shooting of Private Morgan, a deserter, had their preliminary hearing Jan. 2. United States Attorney Summers appeared for the defence and Attorney General Smyth and County Attorney Hassett for the State. The evidence showed that the defendants had repeated the order to halt four times before they fired the shots which proved fatal. The testimony also showed that previous to Morgan's escape from the guard at Fort Crook he had deserted from the 10th Inf. and had been captured, and that in making his escape he had assaulted the guard and knocked him senseless. The defence also introduced testimony showing that just prior to the sailing of the 8th Cav. for Cuba in the war with Spain, Morgan had deserted, re-enlisting in the 10th after that regiment returned from Cuba. The county judge held the two men under $1,000 bonds to appear for trial.

This case is analogous to that of Sergeant Clark, who, at Fort Wayne, in July, 1887, shot and killed Arthur Stone, a general prisoner, who was under sentence of dishonorable discharge and two years' imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth, with this exception, that the homicide took place upon a reservation over which the United States had exclusive jurisdiction. In the Fort Crook case the shooting is believed to have taken place upon territory under the jurisdiction of the State.

In the Clark case, which was published to the Army in the circular from the War Department of Nov. 1, 1887, Judge Brown, in speaking for the United States Circuit Court, District of Michigan, held that "if a homicide be committed by a military guard without malice and in the performance of his supposed duty as a soldier, such homicide is excusable, unless it was manifestly beyond the scope of his authority or was such that a man of ordinary sense and understanding would know that it was illegal;" and, further, "that it seems a guard has a right to shoot a military convict if there be no other possible means of preventing his escape."

The 66th Article of War provides that soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by court martial, and the 69th Article of War prescribes punishment for suffering any prisoner so committed to escape. If Corporal Fair and Private Jockens were required to safely keep the prisoner under their charge, it was a duty imposed upon them by authority of the United States, and a failure to properly discharge the same would have made them both liable to punishment under the Articles of War. If, therefore, in the discharge of that duty there were no other means of preventing the escape of the prisoner than to fire upon him, it can be safely claimed that these two soldiers are now in custody of the State authorities by reason of an act done in the discharge of their duty to the Federal Government and that therefore they have the absolute right to its protection.

It seems to us that Section 753, of the Revised Statutes, applies to these cases, and that under it a writ of habeas corpus might be sued for in the United States Court on the ground that the two soldiers were in custody for "an act done by them in pursuance of a law of the United States" in the sense of the statute cited, and that their detention, therefore, by the State Court on the charge of murder was "in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States" in the sense of that statute.

This is not the first time that there has been a conflict between the State and National authorities in matters of a similar character, and the most important case bearing upon the subject is that of the case of Neagle, the deputy United States marshal, who killed Judge Terry in protecting the person of Mr. Justice Field. The Supreme Court in that case said that the marshal, being charged with the duty of protecting and guarding the judge, was acting under the laws of the United States, and therefore not answerable in the courts of the State for the homicide committed in the execution of his duty. Surely the soldier who discharges his sworn duty ought to be entitled to the same immunity as the civil officer in executing the orders of his superiors.

MODERN WEAPONS, TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION.

An interesting discussion of "Modern Weapons and Their Influence on Tactics and Organization" is found in the last number of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution." It dates back to May 17, 1899, and is full of instruction for the English officers who are seeking to apply sound principles to the conduct of campaign against the Boers. The discussion is found in a paper read by Capt. W. H. James, late R. E., and the comments upon it by members of the institution present.

The first question considered by Capt. James is whether the relative advantages of attack and defence have been changed by the improvement in modern arms. He holds that the tactical defensive is far stronger than it ever was in war. The moral advantages of initiative still, of course, lie largely with the offensive, but a skilfully conducted defensive offers opportunities for effects which can scarcely be obtained from a blind offensive. Two great masters of war—Clausewitz and Moltke—have both taught that the offensive-defensive was the strongest form. Moltke says:

"According to my opinion, owing to the improvement in firearms the tactical defensive has gained a great advantage over the tactical offensive. We were always offensive * * * in 1870 * * * but at what sacrifices! It appears to me more favorable if the offensive is assumed only after repulsing several attacks of the enemy."

Superiority is gained on the battlefield by inflicting loss. If 50 per cent. be sufficient to stop an attack, then we commence inflicting this loss over a longer distance, and, as the pace of the soldier is still the same, over a longer time than hitherto.

Moreover, the defensive has the great advantage of cover. A defensive line well covered with a clear foreground is almost unassailable in front under modern conditions. The value of artillery fire has enormously increased; it is much more accurate and its shrapnel shell a far more efficient man-killing projectile than any which has yet been employed in modern war, and there is a similar increase in the value of infantry fire, due to the modern rifle.

Now the probability of a man being hit in the open compared with one in a sheltered trench is at least four to one—some authorities put it much higher. If the man thus sheltered can commence to hit his adversary at 1,500 yards while his artillery fire is efficient up to 4,000 yards, it is plain that the assailant's task is vastly harder than of yore. Moreover, the defensive has another great advantage. It can keep its supports close up to its firing line. This the attack cannot do, as they would suffer equally with those in front, and while thus condemned to a passive part, being unable to fire, they would experience losses fully as great as those of the firing line. For be it remembered that the ground in front of an infantry position is covered by fire up to 700 or 800 yards when the defenders are firing against an assailant at anywhere between 400 to 600 yards. Unless, therefore, the ground be extremely favorable, it is idle to imagine that troops can be led in support of the firing line for any lengthened period. The experience of 1866 and 1870 will be repeated over again, those in the second line will go on to the first line or go back, but they will not continue to advance under fire without making an effort to get at the foe, and failing ability to do so will fall back.

Skobelev appreciated this after the sanguinary assaults on Plevna, and he has left behind his estimation of what is the only possible way of attacking a position, viz., by successive waves of men. The front goes on till exhausted, a fresh wave must then be sent in to carry it on until its impulsive effort fails, when a fresh one must be sent forward to join the advance. Unless the fire of the defenders is diminished, is less powerful than that of the assailants, how can the latter expect to be able to advance? To attempt to push home an attack against them unless their morale has been shaken is impossible. The only way this can be done is by artillery fire. For it is more probable that the rifle fire of the defence can be concentrated against the attack than that of the latter against the defence.

Why is this? Because the attack in its advance will have more irregular formations, more salients, and reentrants than the defence, which will seek as far as possible to occupy a straight line position. To his artillery, then, the assailant has to look to gain the superiority before venturing on a frontal attack. But the universal projectile of modern artillery is the shrapnel, and this is practically useless against troops in shelter trenches. Of course the artillery of the assailant will always have this advantage, that if skilfully handled it is likely to obtain the upper hand over that of the defenders. For the latter must be more disseminated, while the former can, theoretically at any rate, be better concentrated. On this point, however, it must be borne in mind, with the number of guns now employed with the Army corps, roughly the same in all countries, viz., 120 to 25,000 infantry, that deployed in one line they occupy nearly a mile and a half, i. e., practically the whole front over which the Army corps would attack. Greater concentration is therefore possible only in situations in which tiers of fire can be employed.

You cannot have infantry where the guns are. Positions must therefore be chosen where artillery can fire over the heads of the infantry, otherwise we must have recourse to the old plan of putting the guns some distance in front of the latter, and withdrawing them when the enemy's infantry gets too close. But this would always be difficult and might be impossible, and if neither of these alternatives is available, then the only other plan is to have the guns on the same level as the infantry, i. e., to double the length of the line of battle. Even then you will have this fact to deal with, viz., that for close action the guns are not so good as the infantry rifles.

Capt. James doubts if we shall see many changes of position on the part of the field guns in the battles of the future. 1. Because of the difficulty of moving such long lines of guns. 2. Because the nearer they get to the enemy the sooner will they have to cease fire, to prevent hitting their own infantry, and hence it is best to remain in a position whence fire can still be kept up. If they accompany the infantry advance the guns lose the range and must cease fire, unless on the flank of the attacking force, while under modern infantry fire it will be difficult to get within fifteen hundred yards. Germany, Austria and Switzerland have abolished case shot, plainly showing that they do not contemplate close ranges for their guns. France has retained them, but given the gunners splinter-proof shields.

The success therefore of a purely frontal attack must be, to say the least, problematical. If this be the case, then it is plain that the defensive has gained greatly in comparison with the offensive. The French have abolished the supporting line for an infantry attack, and there is some tendency in Russia to move in the same direction, i. e., to have only one line behind the firing line.

On the defensive, it seems probable, to Capt. James, that considering their essential nature, machine guns should not be concentrated. On the offensive, however, he inclines to think they should be used in small batteries. He says: "The experience of troops in Egypt, and that of the Americans in Cuba, shows the feasibility of this practice. Hunter Blair's battery of six Maxims at the Atbara and Parker's battery of Gatlings in front of Santiago both show that this can be done. To leave the machine guns with the battalions on the offensive would be to degrade them to the position of the old battalion gun, which was an encumbrance to the foot soldier, and of no tactical worth from an artillery point of view. The better plan would be to concentrate the four machine guns of the brigade into one small battery. On many a battlefield places could be found where such an organization could with safety concentrate its fire over the heads of the advancing infantry on the point selected for attack. Parker did this at Santiago. The argument usually employed against concentration, viz., that it betrays the position of machine guns, only applies to them when firing smoke-giving powder."

But the best help for the attack will, in the opinion of Capt. James, be derived from the use of high explosives. Battles are gained not by killing men, but by causing the survivors to run away—in other words, by the moral effect of losses. The more sudden and terrifying these losses, the greater their effect. There can be no doubt that high-explosive shells are, from the annihilating effect of their explosion, of this nature. Their physical effect is clearly shown from the results obtained by Elmsley's battery at Omdurman; their effect on men can be deduced from the action of the dynamite guns employed by the Americans in Cuba. One shell, according to the English Consul, destroyed a house which it struck. Parker, to whose Gatling battery one was attached, says: "We could drop one within 20 yards or so of the place aimed at. It invariably created a commotion, as may be well imagined, and the gunners of the machine guns were keenly alert to restore order among the Spaniards on these occasions." On one occasion a dynamite gun put a Spanish battery, apparently of three 5-inch guns, completely out of action. A shell struck fairly under the center gun, blew it fully 20 feet into the air, disabled the other two, and killed or wounded most of the men in the battery. The moral effect of the guns in the Porto Rico expedition also seems to have been great."

For use in the field such a mobile weapon would have great advantages. Its effect would be enormous, whether against troops in the open or behind earthworks—no cover, whether head cover or otherwise, would be any protection. Houses, villages, woods, would be worse than useless, only earth would afford any protection. Capt. James predicts that we shall see this gun, or some similar one, largely employed in future war. In the meantime, most armies are introducing high explosives. The French and Germans use them with their quick-firing howitzers. But the United States is the only country which has tried the above described form of gun in the field.

He proposes a gun firing a bullet of 500 grains, with a bore of .350-inch and a muzzle velocity of 2,800 feet. This would penetrate all ordinary cover and which could hope to deal with guns in the open.

At Santiago, Parker's Gatlings silenced a Spanish battery firing en barbette at 1,500 yards. The proposed gun would be formidable at 3,500 yards, and it would be easier to range than the service machine guns because the effect of the projectiles would be more easily seen. Such a weapon would by its increased range be able to keep up fire over the heads of the infantry from a fairly safe distance and aid an attack when the artillery fire had ceased.

Attacks will, of course, be necessary, but these will usually take the form of a holding attack in front, the main efforts being delivered against the flanks. Such out-flanking movements must necessarily be wide, and yet must be fairly sudden if they are to succeed, for otherwise they will only result locally in frontal attacks. Hence the troops that conduct them must be mobile. Cavalry in the actual line of battle, with flat trajectory weapons, will have small chance of success so long as the enemy's infantry is not demoralized; but the moment that the courage of the defenders fails and they begin to fly, then is the time to let loose the horsemen. But still a great deal may be done by an active cavalry, in the shape of wide turning movements. Capt. James thinks that the British cavalry division, with its mounted infantry, two batteries of artillery and eight machine guns, seems particularly adapted for such employment, but this does not accord with actual experience thus far.

Cyclist infantry occupy too great a length when marching. Their machines, when the men are dismounted, cannot be kept close together, on account of the difficulty that would arise if it were required to mount them quickly. Their true function is in small bodies to support cavalry, or for very rapid movements and for reconnoitering. For the latter purpose they have the very great advantage of being noiseless.

ASSAULT ON GENERAL GREELY.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and Arctic explorer, was severely injured at his home in Washington on the night of Jan. 7 by James W. Furnace, a railroad expressman. Furnace, with George Murphy, another expressman, had been drinking all day. The pair were boisterous by evening and started to seek a questionable resort. Being strangers, they went to the neighborhood above the War, State and Navy Building, in which General Greely lives, and which is one of the most respectable sections of the city. They first called at the house of E. D. King, 1905 G street, where they addressed Mr. King's family in profane and abusive terms, but were finally induced to go away. They then went up the steps of General Greely's house at 1912 G street, following J. Fleming Newbold, a young man employed in the business office of a newspaper, who had just entered. Newbold, seeing their condition, directed the butler not to open the door and called to them to leave. They responded with profanity and abuse, shouting so loudly that they disturbed General Greely, who was in his study. General Greely went to the door and endeavored to persuade the men to leave. He told the men they had made a mistake, and if they did not leave he would have them arrested. Furnace, who is 23 years old, grasped General Greely around the chest, and after a short struggle threw him off the terrace in front of the house. The General struck on his forehead, receiving a severe scalp wound and being stunned for some time.

Nebold and members of General Greely's family rushed out and bore the General into the house. A surgeon was called, but more than an hour passed before his patient recovered consciousness. He was then able to recognize members of his family.

While no apprehension is felt that death will follow the injuries received, it is feared that the shock will retard his recovery, especially as General Greely has not been in very good health for some time past.

Furnace was captured by a policeman after a violent struggle. Murphy, his companion, who was not involved in the attack on General Greely, was arrested without trouble. Furnace is held by the police authorities in $1,000 bail, which he was unable to furnish.

PROVIDING FOR THE JACK TARS.

Miss Helen M. Gould has taken much interest in the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street, Brooklyn, and on Jan. 9 at the invitation of Rear Admi. John W. Philip, Miss Gould and a number of her friends who are interested in the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Committee on Young Men's Christian Association work, visited the Naval Branch. In the party were Mrs. John W. Philip, Miss E. C. Ewing, Miss Grace S. Macy, Miss Ella A. Sanders, Mrs. William C. Church, Miss Stella M. Miller, Miss Sophia M. Nichols, Mrs. George B. Watts, Miss Cassie E. Macy, Miss Jessie B. Orton, Miss Anna Palen, Miss Sarah DeF. Edwards, Mrs. C. A. Edwards, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Miss Lucy Eastman, Miss Gertrude Nichols, Miss Bayard Dominick, Mrs. F. Kell Hain, Mrs. S. H. Thayer, W. B. Miller and Comdr. Clifford H. West.

The visitors were taken from the foot of West Twenty-fourth street to the Navy Yard in the Government tug Narkeeta. They were met by Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. W. Philip at the yard and escorted to the Naval Branch, a comfortable dwelling house a few blocks from the Navy Yard gate. Here they inspected the building and dined in the restaurant. In the building at the time were Randolph Clausen, who was with Hobson at the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, and Rudolph Mehrtens, Chief Quartermaster, who was at the wheel on the flagship Olympia when Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay.

Miss Gould and her friends are working to obtain subscriptions to secure additional room for the Naval Branch. Contributions may be sent to Miss Gould, Rear Admi. Philip or Naval Secretary Frank Smith, of the International Committee, who is in charge of the Naval Branch at 167 Sands street.

ADVENTURES OF LIEUTENANT GILLMORE.

One of the most thrilling stories even in the annals of war is that of Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, of the U. S. S. Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued on Dec. 18 near the head waters of the Abalut River by Col. Luther R. Hare, of the 33d Vol. Inf.

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Lieut. Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions except to say he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalogs left.

Lieut. Gillmore made this statement regarding his adventures:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 16. We had reached the Abalut River near its source that morning and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream along a rough trail guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something and questioned the Lieutenant in command.

"He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all; but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than be murdered by savages; but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of the men shouted, 'They are on us!' He was lashing a raft of bamboos. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieut. Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Col. Hare thought Lieut. Gillmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieut. Gillmore some valuable papers. Only 14 out of 37 rafts survived the first night's experiences; and 80 men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans approached, Lieut. Gillmore said: "The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan.

"Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us.

"We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the presidents of the towns and some of the Filipino Colonels, but others treated us brutally. Whenever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieut. Gillmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the command, and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat with emblems like a skull and the word "vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieut. Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them."

Lieut. Gillmore told his story at the apartments of his sister at the Hotel Oriente in Manila. He arrived with nineteen of his men on the steamer Vigan, province of South Ilocos.

ARMAMENT IN THE CROMWELLIAN WARS.

In the "Century Magazine" for January, John Morley, in his third paper on Oliver Cromwell, makes interesting mention of the armament used in the Cromwellian wars. "Armor had fallen into disuse," he states, "partly owing to the introduction of firearms, partly perhaps for the reason that pleased King James I. He caustically praised armor, because, besides protecting the wearer, it also hindered him from hurting other people. The men wore only a piece on breast and back and a steel cap upon the head; and on occasion some seem to have preferred to work in their shirt sleeves. The archer had only just disappeared, and arrows were shot by the English as late as the Isle of Ré in 1627. It is also curious to learn that some of the strongest laws enjoining practice with bow and arrow should have been passed after the invention of gunpowder, and for long there were many who persisted in liking the bow better than the musket, for the whiz of the arrow over their heads kept the horses in terror, and a few horses wounded by arrows sticking in them were unruly enough to disorder a whole squadron. A flight of arrows, again, apart from those they killed or wounded, demoralized the men, as they watched them in the air and strove to evade them. Extreme conservatives made a judicious mixture between the old time and the new by firing arrows out of muskets. The gunpowder of those days was so weak that one homely piece of advice to the pistoleer was that he should not discharge his weapon until he could press the barrel close upon the body of his enemy, under the cuirass if possible.

The old-fashioned musket rest disappeared during the Protectorate. The shotmen, the musketeers and harquebusiers seem usually to have been to the pikemen in the proportion of two to three. It was to the pike and the sword that the main work fell. It was not until the end of the century that, alike in England and France, the pike was laid aside and the bayonet used in its place. The snaphance, or flintlock, was little used, at least in the early stages of the war, and the provision of the slow match was one of the difficulties of the armament. Clarendon mentions that in one of the leaguers the besieged were driven to use all the cord of all the beds in the town, steep it in saltpeter, and serve it to the soldiers for matches. Cartridges, though not unknown, were not used in the civil war, and the musketeer went into action with his match slowly burning and a couple of bullets in his mouth.

Artillery, partly from the weakness of the powder, partly from the primitive construction of the mortars and cannon, was a comparatively ineffective arm upon the field, though it was causing a gradual change in fortifications from walls to earthworks."

SAVING THE CREW OF THE CHARLESTON.

When the officers and men of the wrecked cruiser Charleston were landed at Cavite on Nov. 21 by the little gunboat Helena they were a mighty glad lot, according to a despatch to the New York "Sun." Their experience on the Helena had been worse so far as personal comfort was concerned than the wreck of their own fine ship. The Charleston, filled up with stores and ammunition, went down on the east coast of Luzon to see what she could see and to prevent the insurgents from carrying on any trade, especially in arms, so far as she was able. Of course, she got down to the port of Tobaco, in Albay, and there she found banca flying the Filipino flag. She put the banca out of commission and then stopped to make a survey of the harbor.

Having surveyed Tobaco the Charleston went along up the coast and took a look in at Baler, where Gillmore and his men were taken by the Filipinos. The Charleston got out her boats and made a complete survey of the harbors, outer and inner, spending several days at it. Then she went along on her way to the northward, running ashore on a hidden reef Nov. 2, 1899, as already reported.

Instantly when the ship struck the discipline which marked the Navy so wonderfully in its successes last year began to work. Many of the men were still in their hammocks. The officers, except such as were on watch, were in their bunks and most of them sound asleep. At the first clang of the engine-room bells Chief Engineer Little was out of his room and down below to see what was the matter. At the same time Lieut. Comdr. Norris, the executive officer, aroused also by the signal, stuck his head out of his air port to see what was happening. Chief Little's first thought was of the water-tight doors, but before he had got down to the engine-room his men were jumping after them without waiting for his orders. They shut them so quickly that one man was fastened up in the hydraulic room. He made his presence there known by a vigorous pounding on the door, and was promptly released.

It took no extended examination to see that the cruiser was so badly hurt that it was impossible for her men to stay by her. Almost from the first Capt. Pigman knew that it was a case of abandon ship. The crew had jumped to their stations when the ship struck, and when the bugle sounded the order to provision the boats there was no delay. While all the preliminaries were being looked after the ship was pounding horribly. Soundings gave five fathoms for head and astern, with less than three amidships. The swell, which had not been noticeable while the ship was in motion, now lifted her up and dropped her with fearful force on the jagged rocks which had penetrated her hull. The boilers were lifted from their fittings and almost cast adrift. The bedplates rose under the men who were at work on them, and the ship quivered and shook and groaned and cried out like a human being in agony.

On the instant that the men in the engine-room realized what had happened the pumps were coupled up and set going, and were soon clogged by coal. All this time the engine-room force stuck steadily to its work. The men had heard the call to provision the boats and understood that the ship was to be abandoned, but they waited for the order which should take them out of the engine-room as if it were only a drill instead of bitter necessity.

When there was nothing more the men could do below, the engine-room men went on deck to help get away the boats. The Charleston usually carried ten boats, but one had been smashed some time before and she had not had time to get it replaced, so there were only nine, and, officers and men, the complement numbered 289, more than 33 to a boat. There was no time to lower a ladder, and as the ship was rolling and pounding it was extremely dangerous to the boats to bring them close alongside, so it was a case of shin down the falls for everybody.

As the second steam cutter went into the water it was discovered that there was no coal aboard. The bunkers were all flooded and had been for some time, but it had been the custom to coal the galley always in the evening and the supply stored there the night before now came in mighty handy. Chief Little sent some of his men to get a washtub and some buckets, and he himself helped to pass the tub and buckets over the side to the launch. One of the Colt automatic guns was made ready and put into one of the boats and rifles and ammunition were served out to the men. That part of it was like the regular "arm and away" drill the men had been through so often, but had never had a chance to put into practice against an enemy.

At a little before 8 o'clock everything was ready, as far as it could be made so. The loss of the one boat was felt keenly for it made everybody start out short of rations, and there was absolutely no chance to save anything of value from the ship. Twenty-five thousand dollars in the Paymaster's safe and all the hard survey work they had done were lost. The officers saved what they stood in, with perhaps an extra blouse or pair of trousers. Some of them had considerable sums of money, amounting in one case to $200 in gold, and Lieut. Comdr. Norris had a silver tea service he had bought in Japan for his wife. All the thousand and one trinkets and souvenirs of the Charleston's cruises about the Philippine waters went with the rest, and the collections of Moro knives and krisses and armor might better never have been bought.

It was recalled that the Navy Department is planning to convert all the big old-fashioned guns into quick-firers, and the breechblocks would be useless in that case, anyway, and so they were all taken out and dropped overboard. If the insurgents had got aboard they would have had small loot in the way of guns.

In tow of the two steam launches, the rest of the nine boats started toward Camiguin. There was uncertainty about the advisability of landing there, as no one knew whether the natives were friendly or not, so the shipwrecked crew went by Camiguin to the little island of Font, which stands off the Bay of Port Pio V., and makes what there is of a harbor there. They got their stores ashore and the boats secure and then began to look around a bit. It didn't take long to explore the island, which they found to be uninhabited. They had a sumptuous supper figured out carefully at the rate of two pounds of canned meat for three men for two days and one hardtack per man per meal. Also there was a little coffee. For the first meal it was pretty good. For the second it was a fair reminder of what it had been at first. For the third meal it was principally a memory. That night they slept where and as they could. It rained, and they were wet and cold and miserable.

The next day Lieut. Van Duzer took one of the launches and went out to the wreck to see if it were possible to get aboard. The weather was a little bad and he could not get near her. The next morning it was smooth and all the rest of the crew joined those who had spent the night on Camiguin.

There a much better state of affairs was brought about. There were nipa huts for the men, so that they were no longer exposed to the rain, and the officers found fairly comfortable quarters in the public buildings. The natives had cariboos, which they would sell and so the question of meat supply was settled. The weather was bad to try it in the sailing launch, but after almost a week on the island it was decided that that was the only thing to do. Accordingly the launch was decked over as best they could do it and made as seaworthy for a hard trip as possible. Finally six days after the wreck Lieut. McDonald and Bo's'n Glynn and six picked sailormen started out in the big launch to try to get to Manila. It was a hard proposition, for the prevailing wind was against them. They did not dare to get too far from the coast, for there was a chance that they might fall in with one of the Navy patrols, and they didn't dare to get too near the coast for they might be gobbled up by the insurrectos. They were well armed and prepared to make a fight for it, but they were not looking for the fight. The launch stood down the coast, and on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 11, was nearing the mouth of Lingayen Gulf. The smoke of a steamer was sighted coming toward them. They luffed up under her bows as she came along and Lieut. McDonald hailed. A six-foot United States flag had been nailed to a staff union down, and lashed to the masthead. In answer to McDonald's hail someone on the steamer shouted:

"What do you want?"

"I want to communicate," answered McDonald. "Send a boat."

"All right," was the reply from the steamer, "tack ship." But the vessel continued on her course, and McDonald decided to give chase. The chase lengthened into miles and had gone on for over half an hour when there was a shout on the launch. The Aztec had stopped. Whatever his reason, her Captain stopped, and the launch came again within hailing distance. Lieut. McDonald was boiling with rage. He stood up in the launch and shouted:

"I am Lieut. McDonald, of the United States Navy. I belong to the Charleston. She is wrecked and I want you to send a boat."

The skipper of the Aztec came about and sent the boat. McDonald went aboard and for a few minutes the skipper of the transport heard a good Anglo-Saxon opinion of the kind of man he was. McDonald told him with considerable energy and force that the only reason his ship was where it was at that time was that there had been no gun on the launch big enough to shoot him full of holes. But at last the Aztec came up to the Oregon and the troubles of the men in the launch were over. They were all taken aboard the battleship and made as comfortable as possible. The Aztec turned on her track and made for Nagasaki again.

Capt. Wilde, of the Oregon, at once signaled to the Helena, which was lying further in the bay, to come out. When the little gunboat came up he had some stores for the men on Camiguin put aboard and sent her off posthaste to their relief. Then he put McDonald and his men aboard the Callao to come to Manila and report to Admiral Watson. The Helena started for Camiguin on the evening of Nov. 11, and on the evening of Nov. 12 she steamed into the harbor of Port Pio V. Her searchlight gave the men of the Charleston the news of the coming of the relief and with a wild shout they tumbled out of their nipa huts and down to the beach to see what ship had come for them.

The morning of Nov. 14 the Helena steamed out of Port Pio V., and met the toughest kind of weather. She is a little inclined to be cranky, anyway; with the crowd on board and the big boats on deck she was not particularly comfortable. There were 150 of her own men and with the 289 of the Charleston's it crowded things a bit. In more than five hours' steaming she had made only 18 knots and that mostly in a circle. So at last they gave up the attempt and ran back into Port Pio V. and anchored. She let go both anchors and rode within 300 yards of a lee shore. Steam was kept up constantly to enable her to go to sea if it proved that the anchors would not hold. For nearly five days the typhoon held them there, but at last it was over and they deemed it safe to try for Manila again. When the anchors were weighed one of them was found to be broken short off at the shank.

The trip down was without further incident except the constant meeting with our ships observing the coast lest the insurgents get in or out. Now the officers of the Charleston are quartered in the headquarters building in the Cavite yard and the men in barracks there.

THE THIRTY-THIRD VOLUNTEERS.

"Munsey's Magazine" for January has an account of the 33d Vols., which it describes as "a remarkable regiment," a second edition of the "Rough Riders." Its rank and file came chiefly from the Southwest—Texas, the Indian Territory, and Arizona, with a sprinkling from the rest of the country; its officers represent twenty-three States of the Union. Most of its men have been trained in the school of frontier life; they are sunburned, hardy plainsmen, used to a hot climate, and, above all, crack shots—the most valuable qualification that a soldier can possess in these days of long range rifles. Col. Luther R. Hare, who commands the regiment, says that more than half of them could kill a running deer with a revolver at a hundred and twenty-five yards. Col. Hare himself has had an interesting military history. He was with Maj. Reno and a party of scouts on the day of the battle of the Little Big Horn when Custer was killed. He was with the 7th Cav. twenty years and saw plenty of fighting. During the Spanish War he was Colonel of the 1st Tex. Cav. Maj. Logan was a member of this regiment. But perhaps the most picturesque figure in the regiment is that of 1st Lieut. Hall, for more than twenty years Captain of the Texas Rangers. At the head of that truly remarkable body of men, Hall has seen the very wildest phases of American life, and has done invaluable service to his State, ridding it of a small army of murderers, horse and cattle thieves, fence cutters and train robbers. Accompanying the article are portraits of General Henry, Col. Hare, Lieut. Col. Brereton, Maj. Logan, Capts. Davis and Sirmyer, Lieuts. M. Clellan and Healey.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

The debate on the Philippine question was opened in the Senate on Jan. 9, by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana. It was his maiden speech, but he was listened to by an audience that filled every seat in the galleries. Not a Senator left the room while Mr. Beveridge was speaking, for each of his colleagues appeared eager to hear the views of a man who from personal observation knew the dangers and responsibilities of our position in the Orient. The Indiana member is the youngest of the Senators, being yet under 40, but his speech was thoughtful, logical and convincing. Half of the House of Representatives had come over to hear the opening gun in defence of the flag at home and carried back to the other end of the Capitol facts that are bound to have loud echoes in the lower House of Congress.

The text of Senator Beveridge's speech was the resolution which he offered last week declaring it to be the purpose of the United States to hold and govern the Philippines as our rightful territory. He considered first the commercial side of the question, declaring the Pacific to be "our ocean" and China our natural customer. The Philippines give us a base at the door of all the East. It is the last land left in all the oceans. To abandon it might prove an irretrievable blunder. The largest trade of our future must be with Asia. The Senator then devoted some time to sounding the praises of the fertility of Luzon and suggesting the existence of vast wealth in gold and other minerals.

Coming to the question of the natives' capacity for self-government, Senator Beveridge said: "It is barely possible that one thousand men in all the archipelago are capable of self-government in the Anglo-Saxon sense. My own belief is that there are not one hundred men among them who comprehend what Anglo-Saxon self-government means, and there are over five millions to be governed." Mr. Beveridge supported this statement by reading from interviews with leading merchants, educators, scientists and others in the islands, all of whom declared that the natives were incapable of self-government.

The Senator said this of the problem before General Otis:

"The military situation—past, present and prospective—is no reason for abandonment. Our campaign has been as perfect as possible, with the force at hand. We have been delayed, first, by a failure to comprehend the immensity of our acquisition, and, second, by insufficient force; and, third, by our efforts for peace. In February, after the treaty of peace, Otis had only 3,722 officers and men whom he had a legal right to order into battle. We attempted a great task with insufficient means; we became impatient that it was not finished before it could fairly be commenced; and I pray we may not add that other element of disaster, pausing in the work before it is thoroughly and forever done. That is the gravest mistake we could possibly make, and that is the only danger before us. Our Indian wars would have been shortened, the lives of soldiers and settlers saved and the Indians themselves benefited, had we made continuous and decisive war; and any other kind of war is criminal because ineffective."

This, he declared, had been the mistake of the Spaniards. They dilly-dallied with the natives till insurrection had been nursed into a habit. Spain's method was a mixture of peace and war. This was Blanco's plan and if we pursue Blanco's plan our fate will be like his. Then Senator Beveridge went on: "It has been charged that our conduct of the war has been cruel. Senators, it has been the reverse. Our mistake has not been cruelty; it has been kindness. It has been the application to Spanish Malays of methods appropriate to New England. Every device of mercy, every method of conciliation has been employed by the peace-loving President of the American Republic to the amazement of nations experienced in Oriental revolt. The Oriental does not understand our attempt to conciliate. Every effort of the commission which did its work at Manila so earnestly, and which, with Americans or Europeans would have so brilliantly succeeded, only delayed the peace it attempted to hasten. There is not now and never was any possible course but ceaseless operations in the field and loyal support of the war at home. Mr. President, reluctantly and only from a sense of duty, am I forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American Congress, even here in the Senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized.

"The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo, and repeated in exaggerated form among the common people. Arms and ammunition were shipped from Asiatic ports to the Filipinos by wretches claiming American citizenship; and these acts of infamy were coupled by the Malays with American assaults on our Government at home. The Filipinos do not understand free speech, and therefore our tolerance of American assaults on the American President and the American Government, means to them that our President is in the minority or he would not permit what appears to them such treasonable criticism. I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless Southern sky; and in sorrow rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands and the flood of all years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow rather than anger I say these words, for I earnestly believe that our brothers knew not what they did."

The Senator closed with a discussion of the form of government we should establish in the Philippines and of the constitutional right of expansion. We should have a Philippine officer in our Department of State and an American Consul General in Manila, with American Lieutenant Governors in each province.

CRANSTON HOTEL PROPERTY SOLD.

Cranston's Hotel at Highland Falls, well known to all Army officers, passed on Jan. 6 into the hands of the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis of Peekskill, and will be converted into an academy. The transfer carries with it all the grounds, cottages, hotel proper, furniture, fixtures, etc. Although the purchase price was only $60,000, the property is reputed to be worth $100,000. The place will be known as "Lady Cliff," and the school is christened the "Academy of Our Lady of Angels." The academy will be opened directly after Easter. This hotel has been a famous resort for the greater part of the closing century.

BRITISH STORIES OF BAYONET WOUNDS.

Some of the stories coming from the battlefields of South Africa, which appear to be taken seriously by civilians, are simply humorous to those acquainted with the actual experiences of war. Here is a grim picture from a private's letter:

"One of our fellows was talking to a parson who went over the battlefield of Elandslaagte a day after the fight. He says there were terrible sights, the most awful of which was a Boer sitting down quite naturally, with a bayonet clean through him and about six inches of the muzzle of the rifle as well, while the Tommy who had given the mighty thrust was lying down as if asleep, with a small bullet hole in his forehead. The Boer was grasping the barrel of the rifle with both hands, and his eyes were staring out straight in front of him with a horrified look in them, as if he had seen a ghost."

Another letter tells how at the battle of Belmont David St. John "stuck his bayonet right through a Boer and could not get it out again. He tried to throw the man over his shoulder to get him off, and then another Boer came up and shot him through the head. Then another of our men put his bayonet through that Boer's heart."

Apropos of such stories as these, an "Old Confederate" in the Portland "Oregonian" says:

"The British despatches about great loss of Boers under artillery fire, bayonet charges, etc., are all rot. Swords, bayonets and lances are as obsolete as bows and arrows, and artillery fire is the most harmless thing in the world when directed at men under cover. We blazed away at Gettysburg with 200 guns, and I don't believe we hit ten men in the Federal trenches, and as for bayonets, there were very few, if any, in the Confederate Army during the last years of the war, and I never saw a man struck by one or a man who had been, and I was four years with the Army of Northern Virginia."

In the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," Part II., Surgical Volume, p. 435, we find this statement under the head of "Flesh Wounds of the Upper Extremities:"

"Over 50,000 cases, or about a fifth of all the wounded reported by name, were returned as shot flesh wounds of the upper extremities. There were 69 examples of bayonet wounds of the fleshy parts of the arm, or forearm, or hand, and 44 cases of similar injuries by other pointed weapons. There were 80 instances of saber cuts of the upper extremities. About three-fourths of the patients with sword and bayonet wounds were early returned to duty, and among the remainder there were no examples of fatal results traceable to the injuries."

This is in the proportion of a little more than one hundredth of 1 per cent. of bayonet wounds, or 725 shot wounds to one bayonet wound. As a bayonet wound is more likely to be in the upper extremities than in any other portion of the body, it is apparent that the proportion of the whole number of bayonet wounds would be no greater. Nor is it at all likely that the proportion can be any greater where the modern weapons with their long range still more widely separate the fighting lines. Is it strange, then, that we should have small respect for the newspaper accounts of the behavior of the British soldier in battle when we find them filled with reports of bayonet encounters of the character of those indicated by the stories we quote? Running a whole bayonet, and six inches of the rifle attached to it, through a man is a story beyond the conception of even the fertile imagination of a Baron Munchausen. It was wisely credited to a "parson."

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The swearing in of General Wood's new cabinet has had a beneficial effect on the excitable portion of the Cuban population. They are inclined to wait and see what it accomplishes. There can be no question about the value of the prison investigation and proposed reforms. The released prisoners returning to their homes spread abroad loud praise of the Americans. The effect is already seen in Santa Clara province, where the release of prisoners has called forth expressions of appreciation on every hand.

The prison investigation by Judge Advocate Dudley and Maj.Runcie reveals a state of affairs in the Island of Cuba even worse than had been expected, and General Wood says that summary measures will be necessary to prevent further unnecessary hardship and suffering. Many cases seem to have been absolutely forgotten. Men have been found who have been waiting for years to be tried. Some of the unfortunates have been in detention several years for offences so slight, had these been committed in the United States, the offenders would have been let off with a small fine or a few days' imprisonment. The principal opponents of reform, General Wood finds, are the judges and fiscals, who would prefer the continuance of the old Spanish methods, under which they get all the money a man has, and then leave him to rot in jail, awaiting trial. Sixty names were presented to General Wood with recommendations of immediate pardon. There are 1,500 men in jail who have never been tried. The recent order issued by General Wood giving freedom to 40 men in the province of Santa Clara shows that prompt release will follow investigation.

There has been considerable hubbub in Santiago de Cuba over efforts of disgruntled Cubans to arouse feeling against Americans, based on the assumption that the future course of General Wood is to be shaped with a view to forcible annexation of Cuba to the United States. Several Cuban "generals," who, by the way, are as plentiful as Colonels in Kentucky, addressed a mass meeting Jan. 8 and advised the natives to equip themselves against the time when forcible annexation should be announced. To provide for contingencies, Maj. Andrews decided to station a company of the 5th Inf. in the city.

Those who watch carefully the trend of popular feeling say that there is a steady growth of sentiment in Cuba towards the United States. Recent examples of it are found in the high praise given to General Wood personally and to the Administration for appointing him, and in the pro-American enthusiasm with which the New Year was ushered in at several large cities, especially Havana, where there was a torchlight procession, much cheering for Americans and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Some Havana papers are trying to keep a large portion of the populace nervous by giving the warning that there is a growing danger of Cubans and other old workers being underbid in the labor markets of Havana by the newly arriving Spaniards.

"El Cubano," of Havana, published a story accusing General Ludlow of assaulting a Spaniard. The article was maliciously false and the paper was fined $5. "La Lucha" was also fined $5 for publishing a falsehood against General Ludlow.

The negro agitators of Cienfuegos are trying to make capital out of the death of Gil, a Cuban negro General, at the hands of the police. The agitators have issued a circular in which they declare that the negroes are being unfairly treated and that all the offices go to the whites. The agitators propose to investigate Gil's death.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R.—Mr. Lodge: Resolved, That the President be requested to send to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, all reports and despatches relating to the insurrection in the Philippines, and especialily any information as to communications or correspondence with the insurgents, from the first of January, 1898, on the part of any officer in the military, naval, consular, or diplomatic service of the United States.

S. R. 51—Mr. McMillan: That the thanks of Congress be, and are hereby, extended to 1st Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, of the revenue cutter service, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, his officers and the men of his command, for their intrepid and heroic gallantry in the action at Cardenas, Cuba, on the 11th day of May, 1898, when the Hudson rescued the United States naval torpedo boat Winslow in the face of a most galling fire from the enemy's guns, the Winslow being disabled, her Captain wounded, her only other officer and half her crew killed. The Commander of the Hudson kept his vessel in the very center of the hottest fire of the action, although in constant danger of going ashore on account of the shallow water, until finally he got a line made fast to the Winslow and towed that vessel out of range of the enemy's guns. In commemoration of this signal act of heroism it is hereby enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and to present to 1st Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, revenue cutter service, a gold medal, and to each of his officers a silver medal, and to each member of his crew a bronze medal.

That in recognition of the efficient and meritorious services of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon, United States revenue cutter service, while in command of the United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, under the orders and in co-operation with the fleet commanded by Rear-Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, at the battle of Manila, on May 1, 1898 (he said officer being now in the 63d year of his age, and having served continuously for 37 years as an officer of the revenue cutter service), he be placed on the permanent waiting orders or retired list of the revenue cutter service, on the duty pay of his grade.

That the sum of $1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the medals above specified.

S. R. 53—Mr. Beveridge: That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to esablish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand.

S. R. 56—Mr. Pettigrew: Authorizing the United States Government to offer its services as a mediator between Great Britain and the South African Republic.

S. 2190—Mr. Turner: That all officers and soldiers in the volunteer service of the United States who were serving in the Philippine Islands at the time they were entitled under the law to muster out of service, and who continued in the service in said islands after said period and were thereafter transported at the expense of the United States to this country and here were mustered out, shall be entitled to receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence from the port of embarkation in the Philippine Islands to the place in the United States where their muster out took place at the same rate and to the same extent that officers and soldiers of the Regular Army would receive such allowance if discharged in the Philippine Islands by reason of the expiration of their term of service or otherwise: Provided, That the actual cost to the Government of conveying and subsisting such volunteer officers and soldiers on Government transports from the said Philippine Islands, and the monthly pay allowed them for the period while in transit, shall be deducted from the allowance provided for by this Act.

S. 2221—Mr. Hansbrough: To prevent the desecration of the American flag.

S. 2233—Mr. Carter: That from and after the passage of this act any officer of the United States Army below the rank of Major General who served as an officer or enlisted man of the volunteer or regular forces at any time between the 14th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, and who has heretofore been or may hereafter be retired by reason of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, or on account of age, and whose name is now borne upon the Official Register of the Army, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of his retirement: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time of his retirement, nor to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

H. J. R. 106—Mr. Bingham: Extending the thanks of Congress to Rear Admi. Sampson and Commodore Schley and the men under them for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

H. R. 5021—Mr. Gaines: To provide for the payment to ex-Confederate soldiers the value of horses and other personal property taken from them in violation of the terms of surrender.

H. R. 5044—Mr. Jenkins: To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park in the State of Virginia.

H. R. 5264—Mr. Haugen: That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be credited the accounts of Maj. Guy Howard, deceased, late Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, with the sum of $57.80, being for 10 suits of clothing purchased by him in 1898 for issue to recruits whose clothing had become infected with vermin, there being no army clothing available.

H. R. 5266—Mr. Little: To appropriate the sum of $55,000 for the repair of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and for other purposes.

H. R. 5270—Mr. Jones: Appropriates $175,000 for the erection of a convalescent military hospital at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

H. R. 5449—Mr. Mercer: Providing for the repair and renovation of the substantial buildings on Fort Omaha reservation, Omaha, Neb., and for other purposes.

H. R. 5457—Mr. Spalding: That no officer or private soldier in either the volunteer or regular service of the United States shall be detailed, required, permittd, or allowed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors of any kind, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen in any encampment or fort, or anywhere upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, or elsewhere. Sec. 2. That no person shall sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors of any kind in any post exchange or canteen in any encampment or fort or anywhere upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States. Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect; and it is hereby made the duty of each and every officer of the Army having charge or in command of any post, encampment, fort, or other premises used for military purposes to enforce this act and such order or orders upon such premises under his charge or command.

H. R. 5468—Mr. Dayton: Reorganising the Naval observatory and providing for a board of visitors.

H. R. 5491—Mr. Hull: That section 4843 of the Revised Statutes be amended by inserting the word "Pay" in line eight after the word "Quartermaster's," so that the paragraph will read: "Second. Civilians employed in the Quartermaster's, Pay, and Subsistence Departments of the Army who may be, or may hereafter become, insane while in such employment."

H. R. 5496—Mr. Glynn: Granting employees of the Watervliet arsenal at West Troy, New York, and of the other Army arsenals of the United States Government be, and is hereby, granted 30 working days' leave of absence each year without forfeiture of pay during such leave.

REWARDS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Secretary Long has recommended to Congress a bill providing for the distribution of medals of honor and increased pay to Naval officers who served in the war with Spain instead of numerical advancement on the list of officers. The recommendation is made in a letter transmitting to Congress two bills, one of which makes the provision mentioned above. The other provides for the restoration to their former grades of officers who were displaced in numerical order by the promotion of officers who were engaged in the battle of Manila. Secretary Long's letter is as follows:

"The Department has the honor to suggest that the present system of rewarding officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for 'eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, and extraordinary heroism,' under the provisions, respectively, of Sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes, has been found to be unsatisfactory, since in its practical application it operates unjustly, and in some instances defeats the purpose for which it was devised. At the present time some officers who rendered distinguished services during the war with Spain have, in recognition thereof, been advanced upon the list; others remain without reward of any kind; while others, still, by the curious operation of the existing system, find themselves in lower relative positions than they occupied before the war of 1898, in which they so gallantly participated. An illustration of the objectionable operation of the present method of reward is afforded by the case of Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., who commanded the Oregon during the memorable run of that vessel from the Pacific to the Atlantic waters, and at the battle of Santiago, and yet, owing to the promotion over him of Captains Gridley, Coghlan and Dyer, for their eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle of Manila Bay, is today two numbers—and if Capt. Gridley had survived would be three numbers—lower on the list than if the war had never occurred.

"The vigilance, prudence and capacity, unremitting and sustained, wisely meeting as they successfully arise the countless details of the management of a battleship, establishing and maintaining the morale essential to good work, and bringing the vessel into effective action at a critical time, are qualities which entitle an officer to share in rewards, if any are given, for distinguished naval service. These qualities were exhibited in a high degree by the officers participating in the battle of Manila, who have been rewarded by advancement on the Navy list. They were also exhibited by other officers, particularly those who so conspicuously and meritoriously participated in the battle of Santiago, and yet have not in any way been rewarded.

"Where omcers have bravely and with zealous patriotism acquitted themselves in difficult circumstances with uniform success, an analytical comparison of their respective achievements is practically impossible, since all the varied circumstances of the several cases can hardly be taken into full and accurate account. It is, however, deemed to be the duty of the Department to bring to the attention of the committee, with the recommendation that early action be taken by Congress in the matter, the general question of the inadequacy of the present system of rewards, and to suggest that a remedy is to be found in the provisions of certain measures now before Congress.

"One of these (i. e., the bill S. 330, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session) provides that the advancement in rank of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for war service shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled thereto. This measure is similar to Senate Bill 5008, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, which was prepared by the Department, and has, I am informed, already passed the Senate at its present session, and if enacted into law will, in the case above cited, for example, have the effect of restoring to the officer concerned the numbers lost by advancements heretofore made under the present system.

"The other of these is Senate Bill 5005, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, 'Providing for suitable rewards for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty.' This measure is believed to afford a satisfactory substitute for the present method of rewards, would enable the department to confer upon the officers above referred to the medal therein designated as the 'honor medal,' with its attendant advantages and benefits, and would, it is thought, provide equitable recognition in the cases of other officers of the Navy entitled thereto by reason of exceptional service in line of duty.

"In consideration of the importance of this general question, the Department urgently requests that it may receive such early attention of the committee as its convenience will suggest."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

The ordeal of examination is about over. The list of casualties, which we trust will prove a short one, will not be published for a while yet, as the findings of the Academic Board are forwarded to Washington and the results published from there.

There will be a cadet hop on Saturday evening of the present week, Jan. 13, at which doubtless the termination of the examination will give new zest to the festivities. A choice programme was excellently rendered on Saturday evening, Jan. 6.

The remains of Col. William A. Elderkin were interred with military honors at the post cemetery on Friday morning, January 5. There were no services at the cadet chapel. The following relatives and friends were present: Mrs. W. A. Elderkin, Mr. William B. Royce and wife, Mrs. L. Canfield, Messrs. David Evans, Percy Holbrook and C. H. Shepard, of Middletown, N. Y., where Col. Elderkin's death occurred; his daughter, Mrs. G. S. Huntington, and Mrs. B. B. Gallaudet and B. B. Gallaudet, of New York.

The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Jones's on Tuesday, Jan. 2, and at Mrs. Lewis's on Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Edgerton's on Thursday, Jan. 4, when a paper of exceeding interest was read by the hostess, with the title "Looking Backward." The theme, West Point, beginning with the early days, and carrying the narrative up to the present time, was ably handled and evinced the utmost care and discrimination in the collation and preparation of material.

Those cadets who had left the dread of examination behind them enjoyed to the full the good skating and equally good horseback riding which have been possible during the week past.

The unusual character of the present winter is shown by the fact that the temperature and the condition of the plains permitted the occurrence of dress parade on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7. This event was, we believe, almost unprecedented.

Lieut. Benjamin J. Edgar, Assistant Surgeon, reported for duty last week. Sick leave has been granted Dr. Kemp.

Mrs. W. L. Kneedler, the Misses Jessie and Martha Kneedler, will leave on Jan. 16 for California, where they expect to join Dr. Kneedler, Executive Officer of the hospital ship Missouri, which sailed from Manila for San Francisco on Dec. 31.

Lieut. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance, and wife, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Arch M. Howe, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Fanning and Miss Lloyd, of Chicago, Ill., have been among guests registered at the hotel. Miss Phillips, of Canton, O., has been a guest of Mrs. Lewis. Miss Tilton, daughter of Dr. Tilton, U. S. A., has been visiting Miss Hall. Miss Newton has been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Tillman. Miss Edith Woodruff is a guest of Miss Annie Davis.

A cadet tea will be given by Mrs. Bruff this (Wednesday) afternoon.

At the Ladies' Reading Club on Thursday a paper on the "Duchess of Marlborough" will be read by Miss Lake.

As already stated, there will be a cadet hop on Saturday of the present week, Jan. 13.

PRIZE MONEY FOR DESTROYING MONTOJO'S FLEET.

In his argument in the case of the claim for prize money and bounty for Admiral Dewey and his fleet, the counsel for the Admiral said:

The important question involved in the construction of the statute is the meaning of "force of a vessel;" whether that term means only the force actually on the vessel, or whether it has a broader meaning, embracing every force available to the enemy to protect his vessels from destruction by us, and to aid them in destroying our vessels. Does "force" turn upon such technicalities as whether a gun frowns upon us from the battlement of the Morro or from the turret of a ship? From any view, looking at the language of the statute alone, and the broadest meaning seems the more reasonable and the less strained.

Congress first used the expression "force of a vessel" in 1800. At that time it could not have had in view any such idea as that this meant only the force actually upon the vessel captured. For in those days it was customary in time of war to send the most valuable cargoes in vessels convoyed by warships, and themselves carrying no fighting force, and the force of the prize was well understood to mean the force protecting and defending the prize.

In the case of the Atlanta, the Supreme Court decided that in estimating force you must look at all the surrounding circumstances, and took into consideration the guns of the Nahant, which were not fired during the engagement. If this rule was correct and the guns of the Nahant were counted because available, though they did not fire a shot, is there any exception to that principle that would exclude guns at Manila that actually did fire, merely because they were ashore?

In the Farragut case the batteries at the mouth of the Mississippi River, sixty-eight miles from New Orleans, were held by the court to be part of the force of the prizes captured in the harbor of New Orleans. This is a complete answer to the contention that the guns at the entrance of Manila Bay should be excluded.

The suggestion of the Attorney-General that the language used is not broad enough to include land batteries, is unsupported by any reasoning that Congress would have intentionally excluded those batteries, or even by the contention that, if excluded, there can be left in this statute any life. Under the rule in the Atlanta case that you must consider all the surrounding circumstances, every force available to the enemy to protect his vessels from destruction by us, is a part of the force of those vessels.

The land batteries at Manila were in a peculiar sense part of the force of the vessels destroyed, because those vessels had sought the direct protection of these batteries. As to how formidable those shore batteries really were, Admiral Dewey states that with them the force of the enemy was unquestionably superior to his own, and he was there; that he did not consider the battle won or the victory complete until he was in possession of the guns in his rear.

After the battle is over and the victory won, and our officers and men have miraculously escaped, there will be some who will discount the task, but it is the knowing how that makes all things easier, and in winning battles it is gallantry, enterprise, determination, coolness, daring—all the qualities this statute was enacted to reward—that constitute the "know-how."

Clippings from the columns of a creditable metropolitan daily of April 30 and May 1, of news items from Madrid and Hong Kong, were to the effect that Manila was impregnable, and it is a pertinent inquiry why Admiral Montojo ever went to Subig Bay and left Manila, the principal possession of Spain in the Philippines, unprotected, unless he, too, considered that the batteries and torpedoes there were a sufficient protection.

There is but one theory upon which our force can be held to be superior, and the Attorney General, in his printed brief, has happily struck upon that theory, which is that the side that wins is always the superior.

Events in South Africa show how necessary it is to estimate correctly the preparedness of your enemy; and this is precisely what was done at Manila. The going in at night, the going when the tide was at its swiftest and would aid to carry the contact mines and torpedoes clear of our vessels, the taking the side of the channel nearest in under the enemy's guns, where he would least expect to find us and where he would probably not mine so thoroughly, the striking the Spanish ships in a business-like way, unceremoniously and at break of day—these were separately all small matters, but they are the things that constitute personal conduct in action, which it is the purpose of this statute to reward, and they deserve reward, for they divert disaster and command success.

NEW YORK WANTS MORE ARTILLERY.

The New York Chamber of Commerce at its recent monthly meeting decided to memorialize Congress to increase the artillery force for coast defences and heard the claims of Alaska presented by Governor John D. Brady. Mr. A. Foster Higgins, chairman of the Committee on Harbors and Shipping, said that the Spanish war illustrated the lack of preparation of the artillery service along the coast. Two months after war was declared, New York harbor was not in a proper state of defence. The guns are here, he said, but there are no artillerymen to man them.

"To furnish one gun detachment to each gun now in place," Mr. Higgins continued, "the range-finding men, electricians and absolutely necessary non-commissioned staff, 18,402 artillery soldiers are required for the coast artillery alone."

Mr. Higgins showed how this force should be distributed. New York's three harbor approaches would be garrisoned with about 3,500 men. Seven regiments more would make a total of 18,404 enlisted men. He then presented the following memorial, with a motion that it be presented by the President of the Chamber to Congress:

"From information given to this body, it is a certain fact that at this time the provision of officers and men in the artillery force of the United States is totally inadequate to any effective use of the guns now provided and in place at the different stations of the coast, a memorandum whereof is hereto appended, showing that at least the number of 18,000 men are required for this work, regardless of the additional number needed for guard duty, replacing sick, etc., while the whole number now enlisted for the coast artillery is only 9,732. Your petitioners therefore respectfully and earnestly ask that the requisite provision for this absolutely necessary branch of the public protection be made by your honorable body at this session. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

The resolutions were passed without opposition or dissent.

MARRIAGE OF GENERAL MILES'S DAUGHTER.

A wedding of great interest at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, was that of Miss Miles, daughter of Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Miles, and Capt. Reber, U. S. A., Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, assisted by Rev. Dean Davis, of St. Louis, officiated. The bride's gown was of white satin, entirely covered with point lace. A diamond harvest-moon brooch was worn. Orange blossoms caught the lace veil and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Annie Hoyt, wore white silk covered with Chantilly lace and rosettes of white velvet. A toque of mousseline de soie was worn and she carried white roses. The bridesmaids were: Miss Reber, Miss Sherman, Miss Gilmore, Miss Deering, Miss Marion Lowry, Miss Jessie Gary, of Baltimore, and Miss Rosina Hoyt. The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. Max Reber, of St. Louis.

The chancel was tastefully arranged with white roses and palms. The ushers were: Capt. Montgomery Macomb, Col. Francis Michler, of Gen. Miles's staff; Capt. Squires, Maj. T. B. Mott, Aide to Gen. Merritt; Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia; P. T. Sherman and Mr. John B. Henderson, of Washington. All officers wore their full dress uniform. Mrs. Miles wore cream lace over white silk, trimmed in turquoise velvet and fur. Her bonnet was of jetted tulle. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Col. and Mrs. Andrews, Gen. and Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Thompson Swain, Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Sartoris, Gen. and Mrs. Gilmore, Maj. and Mrs. Richard Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Kuhn, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. John T. Haines, Miss Julia Gardiner, Mrs. Henry D. Walker, Jr., Mrs. H. I. Cobb, Mrs. and Miss Glover, Mrs. and Miss Cushing, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Vliet, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. John Davis and Miss Davis, the Misses Patton, the Misses Forraker, Gen. and Mrs. Van Reypen, Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Mrs. and Miss Webb, Gen. and Mrs. Rochester, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Maj. and Mrs. Halsey, the Chinese Minister, the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Polda, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York; Miss Eades, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. Phillipps, Mrs. John Patton Story, Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. Robert Keeling, Gen. and Mrs. Breckenridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lane. The Misses Owen, Mrs. John Edgar Reyburn, Mrs. Anderson, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Cushman Davis, ex-Secretary John Sherman, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Blaine Beale and others. A breakfast followed at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Miles, to which several hundred guests were invited. Capt. and Mrs. Reber left for a Southern trip and will return to his station on Governors Island. The bride received several hundred magnificent presents.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The first meeting of importance of the House Committee on Naval Affairs was held Jan. 9. Owing to the illness of the chairman the first business was the election of a temporary chairman. The unanimous election of Mr. George Edward Foss, of Illinois to fill this position places the direction of the committee in excellent hands. Mr. Foss is greatly interested in all matters looking to better organization of the Navy and, as will be remembered, was one of the prime workers in getting the now famous Navy Personnel Bill through both Houses of Congress. Many faults have already been brought to light in the Navy Personnel law and it is the intention of the committee to take immediate steps to amend it by a supplementary bill. It was decided to refer all matters pertaining to the Schley-Sampson controversy to the whole committee. This matter now seems to be one of the most important to the service.

These sub-committees of the House Committee on Naval Affairs were appointed: Appropriations—Mr. Boutelle, Mr. Foss, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Tate. Organization, Rank and Pay—Mr. Foss, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Wheeler. Ordnance and Navy Yards—Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Butler, Mr. Mudd, Mr. Rixey, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Kitchen. Construction, Repair and Steam Engineering—Mr. Butler, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Bull, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Vandiver and Mr. Wheeler. Navigation, Supplies, Equipment and Miscellaneous—Mr. Hawley, Mr. Bull, Mr. Mudd, Mr. Watson, Mr. Rixey, Mr. Kitchen and Mr. Vandiver. Naval Academy and Marine Corps—Mr. Bull, Mr. Mudd, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Foss, Mr. Tate, Mr. Rixey and Mr. Wheeler. Private Bills—Mr. Dayton, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Watson, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Tate and Mr. Vandiver.

The arrangement of these sub-committees gives all the old Republican members a chairmanship and all the old members of both parties a good place on some committee. The members, both new and old, have already shown great interest in the coming work of the committee. At the meeting of Jan. 9 all of the bills referred to the committee were given to the sub-committees. For the present these committees will consider all of the proposed measures referred by the Navy Department. After these are disposed of it is the intention of Mr. Foss to devote most of his time to Navy Personnel. His plans relative to this matter have not, as yet, been formulated, but from information which has come to the committee from various Naval officers interested in the Personnel law, it is indicated that in many particulars the present law is not satisfactory in some of its details. These faults will be corrected.

FROM OUR MANILA CORRESPONDENT.

Manila, Nov. 28, 1899.

To-night the 20th Infantry (Provost Guard), give a ball in the building in the walled city. The invitations are many and all anticipate a good time, as the hosts of the affair are noted for their happy manner of entertaining. On the 30th, which is St. Andrew's Day, a dance is to be given by Scotchmen of Manila, at the Manila Club, to which affair many of the officers here stationed are invited. As Thanksgiving falls on the same day, there are many regimental dinners, dances and other entertainments in honor of the day in prospect. The observance of the national holidays in foreign lands is always intensely patriotic and interesting in its character, everything tending to do honor to the day. Each nation, or rather the representatives of each nation, takes its turn at celebrating some such day, and each vies to outdo the other in patriotic decoration, demonstration, music, refreshments, and dress, all, in fact, possible to make the surroundings typify the day celebrated.

RECENT DEATHS.

General William J. Glenny, a distinguished officer of New York Volunteers during the Civil War, brevetted Brigadier General "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field and fidelity to duty during three and a half years' service," died in New York Jan. 6, 1900.

General William H. Benjamin, who served with distinction during the Civil War as an officer of New York Cavalry Volunteers, died Dec. 5 at Rochester, N. Y., of heart disease.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Dana Greene, of the New York Naval Militia, and a former officer of the U. S. Navy, was drowned on Jan. 8, 1900, together with his wife, while skating on the Mohawk River, near Schenectady. They encountered thin ice near the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bridge and broke through. Mrs. Greene was pulled out of the water before life was extinct, but she died shortly afterwards. The body of Lieut. Comdr. Greene was not recovered until some time afterward. Comdr. Greene was the son of the late Comdr. S. Dana Greene, U. S. N., who succeeded to the command of the Monitor after Admiral Worden was disabled in the famous fight with the Merrimac, and was a nephew of Major General Francis Vinton Greene. He is survived by his mother, one brother, Lieut. George D. B. Greene, formerly Adjutant of the 2d Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the Spanish war, and a sister, Mrs. J. S. Conover, all of Schenectady. Comdr. Greene was appointed from Rhode Island a cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy June 18, 1879, and graduated as a naval cadet Aug. 5, 1882. Was promoted Midshipman June 22, 1882, Ensign (Junior Grade), March 3, 1883, and Ensign, July 1, 1884. He resigned Feb. 19, 1888. After leaving the Navy he became interested in the formation of Naval Militia in New York, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 1st Division of the 1st Battalion in June, 1891. He was promoted Lieutenant and Navigator Jan. 23, 1895; Engineer, Feb. 9, 1897; Ordnance Officer, Aug. 28, 1897. He was appointed Lieutenant Commander and Chief of Staff of Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commander of the Naval Militia, Sept. 3, 1898. During the Spanish war, he served in the Volunteer Navy as a Lieutenant. Mrs. Greene was formerly Miss Cornelia Chandler, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Chandler. Comdr. Greene at the time of his death was general sales manager of the General Electric Company and his salary according to report was $15,000 per year. Besides this he had the general management of the electric railway and electric lighting branches of the company's business. In a general order issued from the headquarters of the Naval Militia, Capt. Miller says, among other things: "The service has lost one of its finest officers and the country one of its most patriotic and unselfish citizens." The funeral services were held at Schenectady, Jan. 11, the services being in charge of the Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of St. Timothy's Church, New York City, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. P. B. Pendleton, rector of St. George's Church, of Schenectady. Among those present were Governor Roosevelt and staff, Capt. Miller and other officers of the Naval Militia and Guard. The interment will be at Bristol, R. I.

Capt. Carl Nolte, of the German Army, who represented his government in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, died Jan. 7 at Washington, D. C.

Capt. M. M. Marshall, of Des Moines, Ia., who died Jan. 2, 1900, from gunshot wound inflicted by himself, was appointed a Captain in the Commissary Department of the Army at the outbreak of the Spanish War. He was on the staff of Brig. Gen. C. P. Mattocks at Chickamauga Park, with Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby at Anniston, Ala., and later was on duty in Atlanta, Ga., in the Chief Commissary's office, Department of the Gulf. He was mustered out of the service April 13, 1899.

Ward Cheney, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Inf., who died on Jan. 7 from wounds received in a skirmish near Imus, fifteen miles south of Manila, was the son of Col. Frank W. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., who served in the Civil War and was wounded in the battle of Antietam. Lieut. Cheney was born in South Manchester May 26, 1875, and graduated from Yale College with the class of 1896. He studied at the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg and in December, 1897, joined the staff of the Hartford "Courant." On April 28, 1898, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st Reg., Connecticut Vols. Two of his brothers, Lieut. John Davenport Cheney and Private Seth Leslie Cheney, enlisted in the same company, which, on May 4 was ordered to Niantic. Young Cheney gave every effort to perfecting himself in his duties as a soldier and on July 26 was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army. He was attacked by typhoid fever and sent home from Fort Sheridan, Chicago, for convalescence, returning to duty on December 24. He started for Manila with his regiment on January 19, 1899. He was promted to 1st Lieutenant in May, 1899, and recommended for brevet for gallant services in an engagement of June 19.

Lieut. Cheney was prominent in athletics while at Yale and in class affairs and was a member of a sophomore society, of Delta Kapp Epsilon in his junior year and of the senior society, Skull and Bones. He was a cousin of Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers, who graduated from the Military Academy in 1897.

THE POSITION OF CHIEF GUNNERS.

In the decision regarding the rank of a chief gunner, referred to last week, the Secretary of the Navy quotes from the debate in Congress to show that the committee having charge of the matter were urged to recommend the adoption of this clause with the understanding that chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers were to be commissioned as in a new grade to "rank after the lowest rank in the Navy." He says, in his letter to Chief Gunner William Walsh, U. S. N., who raised this point: "Instances have heretofore occurred in the history of the Navy, in which, under provisions of law or regulation, officers were assigned rank 'with' others, or 'after' others, and occasionally the terms 'ranking with' or 'ranking next after' have been employed, but there appears to be no instance in which the term 'to rank with but after' occurs. This language is therefore new, and its effect appears to be to bracket the grade thus created with the grade of ensign, giving the warrant officers thus commissioned after ten years rank with, that is, the same rank as, ensign, but placing them at the bottom of the list of commissioned officers of the Navy. The precise phrase employed 'with but after ensign' not 'ensigns,' indicate that the place of the new grade is below that of ensign, and shows that the word 'after' refers to the grades respectively, and not to the cases of individual officers in those grades. If an opposite interpretation were adopted all chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers would hereafter rank all officers enter the grade of ensign from the Naval Academy, and the effect of this would be to place the new grade before instead of after that of ensign. It would likewise, in its practical application, confer the higher rank upon officers performing a lower grade of duty on board ship. For the foregoing reasons, the Department holds in the case presented that an ensign, and consequently a 2d Lieutenant of Marines, commissioned July 1, 1899, takes precedence over a chief gunner commissioned to take effect March 3, 1899.

"2. Upon the second point presented, in which you protest against the use, by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the term 'chief warrant officer' as applied to chief gunners, you are informed that the Paymaster General reports that the designation 'chief warrant officer' was used by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in a memorandum recently published, on the subject of fuel allowance to officers, merely as a convenient term to indicate 'the warrant officer branches of the service.' The Department considers that your contention that warrant officers commissioned under section 12 are entitled to be addressed officially as chief gunners, chief carpenters, etc., respectively, is correct."

The Army tug Resolute, running between Fort Warren and Boston, which was sunk in a collision with the tug Swatma on Jan. 5, was on Jan. 8 raised by a Boston wrecking company. A large hole in her starboard bow was temporarily patched that she might be floated in order to tow her to a dry dock, where she will be repaired. As the damage she suffered is not great and she is otherwise in good condition, it is felt that she is worth repairing and refitting. The fact that of the many persons upon her at the time of the accident but one was lost speaks eloquently for the presence of mind displayed by the captains of the colliding tugs. Among those aboard of her were Lieut. H. J. Hatch, with his wife and daughter; Capt. Edward T. Brown and daughter, the son and daughter of Maj. Charles Morris, the commanding officer of Fort Warren, and young ladies who were the guests of the officer's family, besides a large number of enlisted men. A very short time elapsed after the striking of the Resolute before she sank, but in these few minutes, not more than seven, all on board were transferred to the Swatara and to the tugboat Irving Ross, which happened to be in the vicinity. The one life lost was that of the Chief Engineer, Henry Otterbein, whose body has not yet been found. He was 54 years old and left a wife and daughter, who are now left without means of support, the mother being an invalid in a private hospital. While the Resolute is being repaired her place will be taken by the tug William H. Clark, of the Connecticut Towboat Company.

PERSONAL.

Maj. W. C. Manning, U. S. A., is in Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Horton, U. S. A., is at Coronado, Cal.

Capt. R. Catlin, U. S. A., retired, resides in Bethlehem, Pa.

P. A. Surgeon B. R. Ward, U. S. N., is at 530 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Capt. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is spending a portion of his sick leave at Chardon, O.

Assist. Surgeon J. H. Payne, Jr., U. S. N., is at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, U. S. N., is on duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

The present address of Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Newton, U. S. N., is 603 Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th Inf., on leave from Cuba, is visiting at 42 West Seventy-fifth street, New York City.

Mrs. A. D. Wood, widow of Comdr. E. P. Wood, U. S. N., is staying at 1266 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Owen, wife of Col. Owen, U. S. A., is passing the winter at 1830 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Tucker.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, is on duty in command of the Forward, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

Maj. F. L. Armstrong, Surgeon, U. S. V., arrived in New York this week from Cuba en route to Fort Slocum, thence to the Philippines next week.

Miss Mary Heinzelman, daughter of the late Gen. Heinzelman, U. S. A., is passing the winter in Washington, D. C., with her friends, Mrs. and Miss Coolidge, at 1515 L street, N. W.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., is in Washington, D. C., visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stetson, but she expects to go to Cuba during the winter to be near her husband, who is in command of the Eagle.

At the annual dinner of the Albany Society, held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Capt. Sigsbee, U. S. N., was the first speaker of the evening, and responded to the toast "The Navy," closing with the remarks: "No matter what direction development may take, you will find the Navy ready to meet it. It was a good Navy before the war, good in the war, and it will be a good Navy always."

Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, U. S. A., upon his recent appointment as Major and Signal Officer of Volunteers, at once relinquished his leave of absence in Pasadena and returned to duty at headquarters, Department of California. Mrs. Greene and the children remain at their pleasant home in Pasadena, Cal., awaiting developments in the Major's station, which may be changed consequent upon his promotion.

"The Navy Chronicle," whose office address is 142 Worth street, New York City, is the title of a new illustrated monthly magazine, edited and published by Howard Carter, of the U. S. Homing Pigeon Service, Navy Yard, New York. The object of this illustrated monthly, says the publisher, is to increase the interest in athletic competition between the crews of our men-of-war. It will publish naval stories, numerous illustrations and reminiscences.

Mrs. U. S. Grant gave a dinner Jan. 5 at her home in Washington, D. C. The guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator Depew, Duke de la Toere, Miss Sartoris, Capt. Sartoris, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Stanley Matthews.

An engagement which has interested society in Washington, D. C., is that of Miss Jane Abert and Mr. John P. Story, Jr. Miss Abert was introduced at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Wm. Stone Abert, only a few weeks ago, and is a very handsome blonde with charming manners. Mr. Story is the son of Maj. John Patton Story, U. S. A., and Mrs. Story, and is in the real estate business in that city. It seems a very short time since that these two young people were children. They had both grown up together in Washington.

Lieuts. W. P. Pence and E. H. Martin are recent additions to the commissioned circle at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Mrs. Eliza J. Yarnall, widow of the late Prof. Yarnall, is living in Georgetown, D. C., her address being 3028 P street.

Capt. George L. Anderson, 7th U. S. Art., visited in New York this week, with quarters at the Hotel Netherland.

Capt. James McClellan, 5th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. Y., from a month's visit to St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Coleman, sister of Lieut. Coleman, 13th Inf., U. S. A., is going to Havana to visit Miss Humphrey, daughter of Gen. F. C. Humphrey, U. S. A.

Maj. J. T. Van Orsdale and Capt. Chas. G. French, 7th Inf., with Co. C, of that regiment, left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 11, for Fort Wayne, Mich.

Mrs. Greenough, wife of Col. George G. Greenough, 7th Art., held quite a large reception in her spacious parlors at the Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, 8th inst.

Mrs. Ayres, widow of Capt. Ayres, U. S. A., has rented her house, 2005 O street, Washington, D. C., and has gone to Chicago. Her mother, Mrs. Gen. Rodman, accompanied her.

Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., now in command of the gunboat Laguna de Bay, is a nephew of Mrs. Schley and a grandson of the old Annapolis merchant and resident of the same name.

Rear Admi. and Mrs. Henry L. Howison were entertained at a lunch last Thursday by Mrs. Albion K. Parris, a sister of the Admiral, at 3022 P street, Washington. Among the guests were many notables in Army and Navy circles.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. David B. Macomb are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Goold H. Bull, at Fordham Heights, New York. Mr. Bull is located in the latter place as professor of steam engineering in Webb's Academy.

Mrs. Nichols, wife of Capt. Nichols, 23d Infantry, U. S. A., is visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Morris Miller and Miss Miller, at 1616 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Capt. Nichols is still with his regiment in the Philippines.

Maj. T. T. Knox, I. G., U. S. A., and Mrs. and Miss Knox are at 1329 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Knox is not making or receiving calls on account of the death of her brother, Mr. Robert Stewart Rodgers, of Baltimore, Md.

The death Jan. 9 at Washington, D. C., of Mrs. McKeever, wife of General Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., will be mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. The deceased was a daughter of the late William Chauncey, of New York, a prominent citizen in his day.

Maj. G. A. Cornish, Capts. G. F. Cooke, D. D. Mitchell, A. R. Paxton, J. Cotter, Lieuts. U. S. Barlow, T. R. Harker, J. F. Wilkinson, H. Erickson, D. T. Moore, K. Epply and G. A. Cooper, 15th U. S. Inf., with Cos. F, K, L and M, of that regiment, joined at Fort Columbus Jan. 9.

Among the deaths recently occurring on transports from Manila was that of Sergt. Hamilton F. Markland, Light Battery D, 6th Art., a son of Capt. Matthew Markland, U. S. A., retired. He is the second son the Captain has lost in the Army. The Sergeant had completed his enlistment and was on his way home from the Philippines.

Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., who recently reported at Governors Island, after a prolonged and mysterious absence, has apparently given a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, as, according to orders issued by the War Department, he is to appear befor an examining board at Governors Island for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society announces that at its annual meeting on the evening of Jan. 12 at 226 West Fifty-eighth street Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., will make an address on "The Blockade of Santiago." It is a subject Capt. Chadwick, who was in command of Admiral Sampson's flagship, thoroughly understands, and his lecture will be an interesting one.

Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Chief Commissary at Manila, has applied for retirement after thirty years' service. This will result in the promotion of Capt. David L. Brainard to Major, now about to return to the United States because of ill-health, and it will make Capt. Davis Senior Captain. It is probable that Maj. Edward E. Dravo, now at Manila, will succeed Maj. Smith as Chief Commissary.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Jan. 10: Capt. Z. W. Torrey, U. S. A.; Cadet F. R. Holman, U. S. N.; Maj. F. Fuger, U. S. A.; Maj. J. M. Kelley, U. S. A.; Capt. N. M. Dyer, U. S. N.; Maj. W. S. Stanton, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. P. Howell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howell; Col. C. W. Raymond, U. S. A.; Maj. J. M. Ingalls, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ingalls; Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., and Miss Guenther; Capt. W. N. Blow, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. A. Marshall, U. S. N.; General J. I. Rogers, U. S. A.; Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A.

One of the most elaborate social functions of the holiday season in Havana was the reception and ball given to over 700 guests by General and Mrs. Ludlow. Governor General Wood was present, with many American Army officers from Havana, Quemados and other military posts, and the most distinguished people of the city. The decorations were elaborate. The American and Cuban flags formed an arch over the entrance to the ball-room, and National colors were everywhere in evidence, with magnificent roses and other flowers. Music was furnished by the 8th Inf. and 7th Cav. bands.

A series of dances has been inaugurated at the Boston Navy Yard. They are given on the alternate Wednesdays of the month and will run through the winter, being given in the armory. The ladies of the Yard receive in the order in which their names may occur in the alphabet. A card club has also been re-established, which gives much enjoyment to its members, meeting on that night which in the service is devoted to toasting "sweethearts and wives." If the health is always drank in as delicious punch as that offered by Capt. Pillsbury last Saturday, the lovers and husbands are to be felicitated.

The retirement of Pay Director Edward May, U. S. N., on the 20th of this month, takes out of active official life one of the finest of officers and courtliest of men. Many an officer's wife, the allotments from whose husband has been overdue, can testify to the Pay Director's kindness of heart and thoughtful consideration for others. Never too busy with official duties to listen to one who needed advice, he will be greatly missed by those whom an emergency may call to the Navy pay office on Kelby street. Here's to long life and many pleasant years yet for the Director in that delightful home of his in Jamaica Plain.

Lieut. Robert Whitfield, 22d Inf., is at present at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. W. A. Cavenaugh, 20th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Col. Francis L. Town, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter in San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A., is spending the winter abroad, with address care U. S. Consulate, Brussels, Belgium.

Chaplain W. T. Anderson, U. S. A., on sick leave from Manzanillo, Cuba, is at 735 Geddings avenue, Cleveland, O.

General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. A., who is at present visiting at Fort Slocum, N. Y., is a frequent visitor to New York City.

Lieut. O. I. Straub, 5th U. S. Art., with Battery C of the regiment from Fort Hancock, joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Jan. 5.

Maj. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., left Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week to spend a few months on leave for the benefit of his health.

Maj. John Murphy, U. S. A., residing at 115 West Twenty-second street, Baltimore, Md., reached his 64th birthday on Jan. 8.

Capt. S. A. Smoke, 5th Inf., on sick leave from Santiago Barracks, Cuba, is quartered at the Read House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. Mary Vanvladricken, who served during the Civil War as field nurse with much ability, died Jan. 4 at Paterson, N. J., aged 70.

Mrs. Knudsen, wife of Lieut. F. L. Knudsen, 8th U. S. Inf., sailed On Jan. 11 to join her husband, who is stationed at Havana, Cuba.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., has rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. J., from a sad journey to Medina, O., to attend the deathbed of his mother.

Mr. Chandler Smith, a grandson of the late General Henry Burbeck, U. S. A., was married in New York Jan. 3 to Miss Alla Halsyone Doughty.

Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 7th U. S. Inf., while en route to join his company at Fort Ontario, N. Y., is spending a few days' leave at Peoria, Ill

Lieuts. W. K. Armstrong, 23d, Sylvester Bonnaffon, 13th, and J. E. Bell, 17th Inf., are recent arrivals at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Capt. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., is at present a guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Christian, wife of Lieut. J. B. Christian, 9th Cav., on duty at West Point.

Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., retired, reported at Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 3, preparatory to trial by the court martial, which organized Jan. 6.

Lieut. T. O. Murphy, 10th U. S. Inf., on arriving in Cuba on Dec. 24, found that his company (Co. C, 10th U. S. Inf.) had changed station from Cardenas to Matanzas.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dole announce the marriage of their sister, Ellen Louise Rowell Riemenschneider, to Mr. William Lambert, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1899, at Riverside, Cal.

General Michael V. Sheridan visited in New York and at Governor's Island this week. It is expected he will enter upon duty as Adjutant General Department of the East about March 1.

The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated, Jan. 7, the anniversary of General Washington's wedding day. General Horatio C. King made an address.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 2d U. S. Art., lately of Fort Williams, Me., is spending a short leave with friends at Dillon, Marion County, S. C., en route to join his battery at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck and family have joined Capt. Schenck at Fort Screven, Ga. Mrs. W. C. Davis, whose husband is on the staff of General Williston in Manila, is with her parents for the winter.

Among those present Jan. 3 at the first of the formal dinners of the social season given by President McKinley were Secretary of War Root and Mrs. Root and Brig. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army.

Maj. and Mrs. Richard C. Parker have changed their residence from 1815 M street, N. W., to 1622 Twenty-first street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Captain reached his 64th birthday Jan. 12, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

After spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Southerland, Mrs. Ayres, widow of the late Capt. James C. Ayres, left Washington last Thursday for California to be with her sister, Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Rodman will accompany her daughter and they will remain indefinitely in the West.

Brig. Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, with Col. Heyl, Gen. Sanger and Gen. Wilson, Commander of the Cuban Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, called at the War Department Jan. 8 and had a conference with Secretary Root respecting conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The West Virginia Representatives visited President McKinley Jan. 4 in the interest of Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., who carried the famous message to Garcia early in the Spanish War. At the time Garcia's whereabouts were not known, and the American troops had not landed in Cuba. Capt. Rowan's mission was one of great peril. The West Virginians want him to receive a medal of honor, and the result of the conference is said to have been satisfactory.

The New York "Herald" says: "Chaplain Charles H. Parks has resigned the comparatively soft berth and good pay in the Navy to return to the hard and exacting grind of ill requited city parish work. Such changes are rare, and it is a pity that the service thus loses an officer with so high a record and of such self-denying character." Perhaps the chaplain did not find his Navy berth as easy as the "Herald" thinks it was. We may agree with Chaplain Twitchell, who objected to being called a non-combatant after he had spent years of his life in fighting the devil in the old 3d Corps.

Referring to the merit of the treatment accorded to patients in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Buffalo "Review" of Dec. 30, last, says: "Dr. George Worth Woods, U. S. N., medical director in charge, is an officer of extensive experience and rare ability. The active supervision of the institution, however, devolves upon Dr. C. F. Stokes, general surgeon in charge, and a corps of naval assistants. The nurses who care for the sick and disabled by day and night are skilled in their work and perform their mission with marked tenderness and solicitude. Dr. Stokes has the reputation of being one of the best surgeons in the United States Naval Service. Coupled with his superior skill as a surgeon and physician, his patients become his personal and constant care. He is truly the good physician and it is little wonder that his patients honor and respect him as they do. They feel that in his hands nothing within the possibilities of medical science or faithful, tender nursing, that would bring them back to health and strength, will be overlooked or lacking in their treatment."

A. A. Surg. D. J. Johnson, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Warren, Mass.

Capt. T. Y. Seyburn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Seyburn are passing this winter in Detroit, Mich.

Chief Carpenter Philip T. Mager, U. S. N., left Vallejo Dec. 29 for his home in Philadelphia.

Capt. F. B. McCoy and Lieut. R. P. Stogsdall, 3d Art., are recent arrivals at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Maj. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., left St. Augustine this week on an official visit to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. S. D. Embick, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 1 on a visit to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

A. A. Surg. J. Ryan Devereux, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., from Fort Warren, Mass.

Lieut. J. F. Gohn, 14th U. S. Inf., lately on leave at 714 Vermilion street, Danville, Ill., has joined at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Col. Robert B. Wallace, 37th Inf., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Cav.), is spending a portion of his leave at Los Gatos, Cal.

Lieut. J. F. B. Mitchell, Jr., 12th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., en route to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., ret., is out again, although not yet completely recovered from the effects of his recent accident.

Lieut. W. A. Cavenaugh, 20th Inf., lately at Columbia Barracks, goes to join his regiment in the Philippines, by way of the Suez Canal.

General Asa B. Carey, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Minnesota to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Jan. 8 on a short leave. Capt. T. R. Adams commands during his absence.

Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th Cav., who has been on leave for some time past at Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. A., is expected soon to return to the United States.

A. A. Surg. John W. Thomas left Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 6 for Washington, D. C., to report to Surg. Gen. Sternberg for annulment of contract.

Maj. J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, Department of the East, rejoined at Governors Island Jan. 8 from a tour of inspection of artillery posts in Virginia and North Carolina.

Lieut. Henry Craig Williams, 15th Inf., lately visiting at Newtown Landing, Warren Co., Miss., joined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week and from there comes North to join his regiment.

Maj. G. A. Cornish, 15th U. S. Inf., with Cos. I, K, L and M from Cuba, marched into Fort Columbus at noon Jan. 9, the band playing "Home again, home again, from a foreign shore."

Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie, 1st Art., left Sullivan's Island, S. C., this week for Fort Barrancas, Fla., and after court-martial duty there will go to New Orleans to take command of Jackson Barracks.

A series of informal dances on board the U. S. S. Vermont, Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been inaugurated for alternate Fridays at 3:30 p. m. The first was given Jan. 5. The next occurs Friday, Jan. 19.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Capt. H. S. Foster, 18th U. S. Inf., who is with his regiment in the Philippines, is spending the winter at 70 East State street, Montpelier, Vt.

1st Lieut. James C. Moore and 1st Asst. Engr. Wright, of the U. S. S. Grant, on duty at Port Townsend, Wash., who were on a short leave, returned for duty Jan. 2.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st U. S. Art., lately on leave at Newport, R. I., joined at Sullivans Island, S. C., this week and assumed command of the post and of his regiment.

Mrs. John D. Langhorne, mother of Capt. Langhorne, U. S. A., has rented her house, 1208 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to ex-Governor Carroll, of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne and their daughters will pass the winter in California.

Mrs. H. R. Brinkerhoff and Miss Brinkerhoff, wife and daughter of Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 11th U. S. Inf., were guests recently at the Hoffman House, New York City, en route for San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the Colonel is at present stationed.

Lieut. Col. Muse, U. S. M. C., formerly in command of the marines at Norfolk, Va., reported for duty to Rear Admi. Philip at the Navy Yard, New York, as commander of the Marine Corps. Col. Muse relieves Col. Huntington, who was ordered retired on Jan. 10.

Comdr. J. M. Hemphill, U. S. N., was detached from command of the U. S. S. Detroit on account of the serious illness of a member of his family. Comdr. Duncan Kennedy, who has been on duty in Detroit, succeeds him in command of the Detroit, which is at Key West, Fla.

The appointment of General William Ludlow to Brigadier General in the Regular Army has caused the following promotions in the Engineer Corps: Maj. W. H. Heuer, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. C. McD. Townsend, to Major; 1st Lieut. Robert McGregor, to Captain; 2d Lieut. F. W. Alstaetter, to 1st Lieutenant; Additional 2d Lieut. E. M. Markham, to 2d Lieutenant.

A silver loving cup made from 70,000 dimes was presented to Admiral Dewey Jan. 9, who, in accepting it, said that the pleasantest thing about it was the fact that the children of the country were largerly represented in the giving. The gratitude of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely. The cup is nearly six feet in height. Accompanying it is a silver bound volume containing the names of the contributors of the dimes.

The Chicago "Chronicle" says: General Lawton got his first instruction in military tactics in a Fort Wayne marching club known as the Wide-Awakes, of which many of the volunteer firemen of the town were members. General Lawton's father, George W., traveled all through Northern Indiana building grist mills, so necessary in the early days to the pioneer settlers. He was seldom at home, and the dead General spent a great deal of his time with his uncle, Daniel, in the southern part of Allen County, where he was when Lincoln's first call for volunteers was received, and he hastened to Fort Wayne to enlist.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Haymond, late Captain in the 18th and 27th Inf., possesses an interesting document in the discharge of his great-grandfather from the Virginia Colonial regiment which was commanded by Col. George Washington in the expedition under General Forbes in 1758 against the French at Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburg now stands. The discharge is dated at Fort Lewis, in the Valley of Virginia, "This 24th Day of February, 1762," and Col. Haymond is anxious to know whether an earlier one can be produced. It is signed by Col. Adam Stephen, who was later a Brigadier General in the War of the Revolution. The writing of the discharge is distinct and it is in an excellent state of preservation in spite of its age.

Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., retired, has taken up his residence in Brooklyn, where he occupies pleasant rooms at 183 Hancock street.

Maj. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., is on duty at Marine Headquarters, Washington, D. C. He occupies pleasant quarters at 228 New Jersey avenue.

Lieut. Mallison, U. S. N., on special detail in charge of the hydrographic office at Port Townsend, Wash., returned from a brief visit up-Sound on Dec. 26.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, U. S. N., has been assigned to the duty of superintending the erection of the new barracks at the Naval station at Newport, R. I.

Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., remains in command of the seagoing monitor Monadnock, and will not return to the United States until some date late in the year 1900.

The trial by court martial at Washington Barracks, D. C., of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., to which we referred last week, was continued this week, but not terminated.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., with Mrs. Marsh, occupy the pleasant house No. 324 Indiana avenue, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Marsh is on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. N., retired, has left Detroit, where he has done so much duty as recruiting officer, and has taken up his residence in St. James place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Misses Wilkes, daughters of the late Rear Admi. Wilkes, of the Navy, celebrated for his surveying voyages in the Pacific, are living in Washington in the old homestead, 814 Connecticut avenue.

Maj. Henry Sweeney, U. S. A., has received his commission as Colonel and aid on the staff of Maj. Gen. J. W. Nordhaus, commanding the Uniform Rank of C. K. of A., headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., after a full tour of arduous duty as Chief Intelligence Officer, has relinquished that position and goes to London as Naval Attaché at the Embassy of the United States.

Mrs. Beatty, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, U. S. N., with her two children, has arrived in Washington after an absence of two years in the East. Mrs. Beatty will spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. William D. Peachy, 1825 Oregon avenue.

Mrs. Livingston Hunt, wife of Paymr. Hunt, of the Navy, of Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., has been spending the holidays with Mrs. Richard M. Hunt in New York. Paymr. Hunt is the disbursing officer at the Washington Navy Yard.

Surg. V. C. B. Means, U. S. N., continues on duty as surgeon in charge of the Naval recruiting station, San Francisco, and will assume the duties of medical officer of the new Naval training station on Yerba Buena Island in the near future, it is believed.

Comdr. W. I. Moore, U. S. N., has filed with the Secretary of the Navy a voluntary application for retirement under the provision of the act of Congress allowing Navy officers to retire at the next highest grade, provided they saw service during the Civil War.

Mrs. James Russell Selfridge, who was not able to accompany her husband when he went to assume charge of the 16th Lighthouse District at New Orleans, by reason of illness, has within a week joined him at the latter place. Mrs. Selfridge has with her her two young daughters.

Medical Inspr. John C. Boyd, U. S. N., is receiving the congratulations of his wide circle of friends on his recent promotion from surgeon. Dr. Boyd is the assistant to Surg. Gen. Van Reypen. With Mrs. Boyd, Medical Inspr. Boyd resides at 1313 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. and Miss Cushing, wife and daughter of Gen. Samuel Cushing, U. S. A., retired, are at home to their friends at 1309 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., on Saturdays. Miss Cushing is a great favorite in society and considered one of the handsomest young ladies at the capital.

Comdr. J. D. Adams, U. S. N., in charge of the Chart Department of the Navy Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, who has done much good work during the past few months, is a son-in-law of Rear Admi. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., retired. His address is 1722 Connecticut avenue.

Lieut. Albert Moritz, U. S. N., of the Newark, reports the condition of the machinery of that vessel as most excellent, and the best proof of that state of affairs lies in the fact that the ship has had no shop work or dock yard repairs since her departure from San Francisco several months since.

Capt. R. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., is in charge of the Marine recruiting station at New York and reports increased interest in marine matters as the result of the excellent showing made by that corps in Manila. The enlistments for the Marine Corps show a marked advance over those for the Naval service.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Mickley, U. S. N., appeared before the Naval Retiring Board last Tuesday and the recommendation of the Board is that he be retired from causes incident to the service. Lieut. Comdr. Mickley saw Civil War service, and as a consequence retires with one additional grade, that of Commander on the retired list.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral, held her first reception on Monday, Jan. 8, at the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, corner Connecticut avenue and K street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Cowles presided at the tea table. Mrs. John R. McLean and Mrs. Capt. Ludlow assisted in entertaining the guests, and hundreds called during the afternoon.

General J. H. Wilson has been in Washington during the past week for the purpose of conferring with the President and the Secretary of War relative to affairs under his jurisdiction in Cuba. It has been intimated that General Wilson would resign his commission as soon as he reached Washington, but such is not the case. The officer will return to Cuba in the near future.

One of the last accessions to the stage from the ranks of society women is Mrs. Neville Castle, a daughter of Mr. H. H. Scott, of San Francisco. Mrs. Castle is also the sister-in-law of Mrs. Scott, the daughter of Admiral Sampson. Living for many years in Honolulu, she is well known and as well liked by many Navy people. Her stage name will be her maiden name—Mary Scott.

A most interesting paper was read on the evening of Jan. 10th at the 98th monthly dinner of the Royal Arcanum Club by Rear Admi. George E. Belknap, retired, on "The Depths of the Sea." To illustrate his subject he exhibited the instruments, charts, etc., used in deep sea sounding and gave a detailed description of the Tuscarora's sounding expedition in 1873, when soundings for a possible cable were made between Puget Sound and Japan. Rear Admi. L. A. Kimberley, who is living in West Newton, Mass., also engaged the hospitality of the club.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The military movements in the Philippines the past week have been confined almost entirely to the country south of Manila.. Reconnoissances at Novaleta by Col. Birkhimer with a battalion of the 28th Vols., at Peres das Marinas by Maj. Taggart with two battalions of the same regiment, and south of Imus by a detachment of the 4th Inf. called forth some ineffectual resistance from the rebels, which caused the Americans a loss of three killed and twenty wounded. Lieut. Cheney, 4th Inf., was among the killed. The insurgents lost sixty killed and forty wounded. Among the rebel dead was found a deserter from the American forces, dressed in a Major's uniform. Newspaper despatches give his name as Johnson and say he was formerly in the 6th Art.

On Jan. 7 General Bates's headquarters were at Imus, fourteen and one-half miles south of Manila, with General Schwan working around southeast in the vicinity of Santa Rosa and Binang on the shore of Laguna de Bay. On his way to Binang General Schwan's forces encountered the Filipinos and killed nine and captured twenty-six, losing themselves one killed and eleven wounded. His column pushed on to the southwest and took Indang, which is twenty-eight miles almost due south of Manila. It is about half way between the ocean and Laguna de Bay and is only about five miles north of the extreme southern limit of Cavite Province. The capture of this place was made after only a slight resistance.

The Americans have gone over pretty well the whole of the country lying between Laguna de Bay and a line drawn straight south from Manila through Imus to Indang. The country to the west of this line south of Imus and reaching to the ocean is still to be entered upon by the Americans, the operations of last spring and summer having only lightly touched that section. The movement of General Schwan to the far south was evidently made to cut off the rebels' retreat from Cavite. The heavy roads probably prevented the complete success of this movement.

Los Banos, from which General Otis's despatch says Maj. Boyd, of the 37th Inf., advanced eastward, is at the extreme southern shore of Laguna de Bay and is in the Province of Laguna. It is thirty-two miles south of Manila. The Americans have the whole of the western shore of the lake completely in hand and can land reinforcements and supplies at Binang, Santa Rosa, Calamba and other points from the lake gunboats.

One of the features of the advance from Binang toward Indang was the rush of the cavalry. The men passed through gorges where twenty Boers could stop an army and struck the rebel's rear guard in the hills near Carmona. So sudden was the arrival of the cavalry that the insurgents scattered in all directions, dropping their rifles as they ran, and abandoning one cannon. They fled so precipitately that they had no time to destroy the bridges over the gorges, which were the only means of crossing for the troopers. The horsemen dashed on to Silang, destroying the arsenal and capturing several thousand rounds of ammunition. The road in this neighborhood was very bad, crossing a number of streams. Four American prisoners are reported by the press advices to have been with the fleeing insurgents. When the cavalry took possession of the rebel hospital they found 7,700 pesos.

In the north Capt. Leonhaeuser, with three companies of the 25th Regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold Commanche, on Mount Arayat, on Jan. 5. Three Americans were wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. Three members of the 9th and two of the 12th Regiment, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, according to press despatches from the front, were shot and terribly mutilated. Three are dead. The others are recovering. Capt. Leonhaeuser set fire to the barracks and the town.

Sibutu, the island over which our flag was raised, as stated in Admiral Watson's official despatch, is in the extreme southern part of the Philippine Archipelago. It is near the coast of British Borneo and is said to lie about ten miles outside the nearest boundary described in the peace treaty. There has been much vagueness in the delimitations of the territory ceded by Spain, and it has not been clear whether Spain had rights in Sibutu or not. The island commands the channel between Borneo and the Sulu group in the south and this is believed to have motived the seizure.

The insurgent newspaper "Volantes," printed at Capas, publishes the story of General Lawton's death and funeral. The paper urges the rebels to keep on fighting, as it says the American Congress will probably take action favorable to their cause, and a political change in the United States may secure their independence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.

The necessity for organizing the Territory of Alaska into a military department has been long obvious, and we are glad to note that the President has taken action in the matter, erecting the Territory into a department and placing that excellent officer, Col. Geo. M. Randall, 6th Inf., in command, directing him to proceed immediately to Washington for orders and from there to Alaska. The location of headquarters will be left to the judgment of the commanding officer, after he has arrived on the ground, and has had time to thoroughly take in the situation. The number of additional troops which will be assigned to the new department has not yet been decided upon, but will be determined by Col. Randall after he has reached the country. The opinion seems to be that no large additional force will be needed at the present, as the miners seem to recognize the authority of the United States as expressed by the regular soldier. What is principally wanted is a military head for these troops.

The chances are strong that Col. Randall will be made a Brigadier General of Volunteers while serving as commander of the Department of Alaska. At the present time there are two vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General of Volunteers and he will undoubtedly get one of these.

Col. Randall was sent to Alaska and was in command of Fort St. Michael at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers and returned from Alaska, but did not reach this country in time to participate in the active service in Cuba or the Philippine Islands. He was assigned to the command of the 3d Division of the 2d Army Corps, and when the volunteers were mustered out he commanded his regiment in Cuba, where he is now on duty. He must have a tough constitution to stand the sudden changes from one extreme of climate to another to which he has been subjected. He will strike Alaska just right for the cold weather if he goes there now.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has prepared the military appropriation bill for the coming year. This bill carries an appropriation of about $127,000,000, and follows out the estimates submitted by the Secretary of War. The discussion of the bill by the whole committee will take place at the meeting next Tuesday.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 3, 1900.

I.—The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 3, 1900.

By direction of the President, Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 10th U. S. Cav., is assigned to the command of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, headquarters, Santiago, Cuba, from this date.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

At military posts and stations and in the field the regimental commissaries and regimental Commissary Sergeants of cavalry and infantry regiments will perform the necessary work of their respective offices in the subsistence department at the stations of the headquarters of their regiments, and no Commissary Sergeants of the general staff will be assigned to posts at which there is a regimental headquarters, except under unusual conditions.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 220, P. G. O., W. D., DEC. 20, 1899.

Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 85.—Claim for pay as Major while serving as Assistant Adjutant General on division staff not allowed.

No. 86.—Extra pay, enlistment in the Regular Army between April 21 and 27, 1898.

(We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 26, DEPT. COLORADO, DEC. 25, 1899.

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the undersigned.

H. C. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

G. O. 1, DEPT. COLORADO, JAN. 5, 1900.

To enable him to comply with instructions contained in Par. 13, S. O. 302, series 1899, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 3d U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of this department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

G. O. 2, DEPT. COLORADO, JAN. 6, 1900.

Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., having reported, is announced as Acting Inspector General, Department of Colorado.

Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymaster, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster of this Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, DEPT. COLORADO, JAN. 2, 1900.

The attention of officers in this Department is called to Par. 877, A. R., 1895, which in future will be strictly and promptly compiled with.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

J. A. RYAN, A. A. A. G.

G. O. 56, DIV. CUBA, DEC. 29, 1899.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, Maj. William M. Black, C. E., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Engineer, Division of Cuba.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wood:

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. HAVANA, JAN. 1, 1900.

The following changes of stations of Batteries in the Department of Havana will be made under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, Artillery Defenses of Havana: Bat. N, 2d Art., from Cabana Barracks to Santa Clara Battery; Bat. I, 2d Art., from Santa Clara Battery, and Bat. L, 2d Art., from Reina Battery to Cabana Barracks.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ludlow:

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

(Note.—G. O. 45 is the last of the series of 1899.)

CIRCULAR 1, DEPT. EAST, JAN. 5, 1900.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, officers of this Department are informed that all communications to officials of the Navy Department in Washington should be forwarded through the regular military channels to the Secretary of War, for transmission to the Secretary of the Navy.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:

T. BENTLEY MOTT, 1st Lieut. 7th Art., A. D. C., A. A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF LAKES, DEC. 31, 1899.

1st. Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is relieved from duty as engineer officer and ordnance officer of the Department, and will transfer all property for which he is accountable to Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. V.

By command of Brig. Gen. Anderson:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 42, D. M. AND S. C., DEC. 28, 1899.

1st Lieut. William M. Talbott, Signal Corps, U. S. V., having reported, is announced signal officer of the Department, with station at Matanzas, Cuba, from that date.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:

E. St. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 43, D. M. AND S. C., DEC. 31, 1899.

1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th Inf., is at his own request relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:

E. St. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, JAN. 2, 1900.

Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymaster, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty in this Department. Pending the permanent assignment of an officer of the Pay Department for duty as Chief Paymaster of this Department, Maj. Bradner D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., will temporarily assume charge of that office and will receipt to Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymaster, U. S. A., for any property or funds pertaining thereto.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

BARRINGTON K. WEST, Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF TEXAS, JAN. 2, 1900.

The troops of the squadron of the 10th Cav., ordered to the department of Texas, are assigned to station as follows: Troop E, Capt. Ayers, to Fort Brown, Texas; Troop F, Lieut. Whitehead, to Fort McIntosh, Texas; Troop G, Capt. Carleton, to Fort Ringgold, Texas; Troop H, Capt. Hunt, to Fort Clark, Texas. Upon arrival of Troop E, 10th Cav., at Fort Brown, Texas, Troop L, 9th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in this department and proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M. Upon arrival of Troop G, 10th Cav., at Fort Ringgold, Texas, Troop D, 9th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in this department and proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T. Upon arrival of Troop H, 10th Cav., at Fort Clark, Texas, Troop M, 9th Cav., will stand relieved from duty in this Department and proceed to Fort Grant, A. T.

CIRCULAR 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 9, 1900.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2, act of Aug. 13, 1894, and par. 577, of the Regulations, to present date.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. EAST, JAN. 11, 1900.

The attention of company commanders in this Department is called to the fact that it has been reported by the Paymaster General of the Army that several instances have of late occurred of fraudulent use of blank discharge certificates, indicating a disregard on the part of some officers of the requirements of par. 151, of the Regulations.

Blanks for discharge certificates should be kept in the personal custody of company commanders and they are cautioned that such blanks should be kept in a place where access to them on the part of any unauthorized person will be impossible except by knowledge of the company commander.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

T. BENTLEY MOTT,
1st Lieut., 7th Art., A. D. C., A. A. G.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Jan. 6, 1900.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2, 7 and 36 and par. 8, as amended by G. O. 103, June 12, 1899, from this office, of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States (3d edition, 1899), are amended to read as follows:

UNDRESS COATS FOR ALL OFFICERS.*

2. For Fatigue Duty and Ordinary Wear.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge, with standing collar fastened with hook and eye; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings, the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee, according to height of wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of hip according to pattern; shoulder straps and collar insignia to be worn. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous black mohair flat braid, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings to the skirt, with braid 1¼ inches wide. This coat will be worn when full dress is not required. During the warm season post commanders may authorize this coat, made of white duck or flannel, to be worn with white braid and shoulder straps of same material as the coat. Straps of same pattern as provided for the field (khaki) blouse. Insignia upon collar and straps to be the same as authorized upon the field (khaki) blouse, except that they shall be of metal.

On undress duty a plain leather belt will be worn under the undress coat, the sword hook emerging through the opening of the coat on the left side. For field service, or when the pistol is carried, the belt will be worn outside the undress coat when so directed by the commanding officer.

For Field Duty—For General Officers.—A blouse of dark blue cloth or serge with four outside pockets with flaps; rolling collar, double-breasted, with two rows of buttons, grouped according to rank, same kind as those worn on dress coat. The skirt to extend from one-third to one-half the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder straps will always be worn with this coat.

For All Other Officers.—A blouse of dark blue cloth or serge with four outside pockets with flaps; falling collar, single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same kind as those worn on the dress coat. The skirt to extend from one-third to one-half the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder straps will always be worn with this coat.

Insignia.—For the officers' undress coats above described will be as follows:

The letters "U. S.," gothic design (U. S. V. for Volunteers), of suitable height, each followed by a period, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal, except for the Corps of Engineers, which will be embroidered in silver or made of silver, worn on each side of the collar, 1 inch from its edge and midway of its height, with distinctive insignia of suitable height, embroidered or made of metal, worn on each side of the collar about ⅝ inch from the letters "U. S.," as follows:

Adjutant General's Department—A shield of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold.

Inspector General's Department—Gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Sword and pen crossed and wreathed, embroidered in gold, or of gold or gilt metal.

Quartermaster's Department—Sword and key crossed on a wheel surmounted on a spread eagle, of gold or gilt metal, platinum and enamel.

Subsistence Department—A silver crescent ½ inch between cusps, to be placed near the golden letters "U. S.," cusps to the rear.

Pay Department—A diamond ¾ by 1 inch, embroidered in gold, or of gold or gilt metal, placed with shorter diagonal vertical.

Medical Department—A modification of the cross of the Knights of St. John, to be ¾ inch over all, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal in exact imitation of gold embroidery, the center plain, and the cross without border.

Corps of Engineers—A silver-turreted castle.

Ordnance Department—Shell and flame, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold.

Signal Corps—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch in gold and silver.

Officers of the Record and Pension Office—A silver trefoil within and partly upon a gold wreath, in metal or embroidered in gold and silver.

Cavalry—Two crossed sabers, 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold.

Artillery—Two crossed cannon, 1 inch high, with number of regiment at intersection, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold.

Infantry—Two crossed rifles, 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection, of gold or gilt metal, or embroidered in gold.

3. Professors at the Military Academy and officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department may wear on duty a plain dark blue dress coat, with the button designating their respective corps. On strictly social occasions officers are authorized to wear an evening dress suit of plain black or dark blue cloth, with black buttons; but this shall not be considered a dress for any military purpose.

TROUSERS.

8. General Officers, Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corps.—Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt or cord.

Officers of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.—Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripes 1½ inches wide, welted at the edges, color that of facings of their respective arms.

For Field Duty.—For mounted and dismounted officers: Trousers of cloth of usual colors, with stripes as indicated in the foregoing, made according to patterns of khaki trousers prescribed in par. 4 (b), of these Regulations.

Chaplains.—Plain black, without stripe, welt or cord.

All Officers.—During the summer season, when authorized by the post commander, trousers of plain white duck or plain white flannel may be worn.

WHITE DUCK CLOTHING.

36. Bleached cotton duck clothing, consisting of sack coat and trousers, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, is furnished to troops in extreme southern latitudes. The number of regiment or device of corps in yellow metal will be worn on each side of the coat collar 1 inch from its edge and midway of its height. These articles will be charged at cost prices. They do not form part of the annual money allowance.

This clothing will also be provided for all members of the Hospital Corps on ward duty.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 30 (page 28), of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States (3d edition, 1899), as refers to chevrons of infantry is hereby amended so as to provide that those for the overcoat shall be made of white cloth instead of dark blue cloth, as heretofore.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

*Undress for Chaplains.—See provisions of the preceding paragraph.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., accompanied by one of his aids-de-camp, will escort the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D. C., and rejoin their proper station. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Inspector General, U. S. A., for duty as his assistant. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Colon, Cuba, on business pertaining to the sanitation of that town, and will return to Matanzas, Cuba, via Cardenas, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., Dec. 29.)

Q. M. Sergt. Forest J. Casner, Troop L, 2d Cav., will be sent to station of his troop, Placetas, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 4.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, D. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Hollister, Cal., for the purpose of purchasing cavalry horses. (D. Cal., Dec. 26.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, D. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the department, will proceed to Wells, Battle Mountain, Winnemucca and Reno, Nevada, and thence to Amedee, Cal., for the purpose of purchasing cavalry horses. (D. Cal., Dec. 30.)

The retirement from active service Jan. 6, 1900, of Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Maj. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed on the first transport sailing from San Francisco to Manila to take charge of the construction of a refrigerating and ice plant at Manila. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William S. Scott, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., of the division. (D. Cuba, Jan. 1.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Q. M. and A. C. S. at Washington Barracks, D. C., will perform the duties of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at the U. S. General Hospital at that post in addition to his other duties. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., and Maj. Charles McClure, J. A., U. S. V. (Captain, 18th U. S. Inf), are detailed relating to the examination of medical officers as members of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the Board as physically disqualified for promotion. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., in addition to his duties in office of A. C. G. S., is detailed as Disbursing Commissary at Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Comy. Sergt. Charles Klein, Ponce, Puerto Rico, is transferred to Fort Williams, Me. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Louis A. Thompson, U. S. A., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Dec. 20.)

Hospital Steward Henry C. Krause will report for assignment to the hospital at Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Dec. 28.)

A. A. Surg. William F. Hamlin, U. S. A., will proceed from Rowell Barracks; A. A. Surg. Charles Farmer, U. S. A., will proceed from Placetas Barracks, and A. A. Surg. Daniel C. Moor, U. S. A., will proceed from Caibarien Barracks, Cuba, to New York City, N. Y., for orders. (D. M. and S. C., Dec. 28.)

A. Hospital Steward John B. Caffrey will be sent to Washington Barracks, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 4.)

A. Hospital Steward Walter R. McAdoo will proceed to Manila. (W. D., Jan. 4.)

A. Hospital Steward Gilbert O. Keeney, will be sent to Seattle, Wash. (W. D., Jan. 4.)

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will sail on the transport Sumner to Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty: Allen J. Black, Louis L. Gilman. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Par. 9, S. O., W. D., Jan. 2, relating to A. A. Surg. Marion L. Heffelfinger, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

A. A. Surg. Patrick H. McAndrew, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits to sail on the U. S. transport Sumner for Manila, and there report for duty. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Par. 23, S. O. 290, W. D., Dec. 14, 1899, is amended so as to direct Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., to accompany recruits on the transport Sumner to Manila. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

A. A. Surg. Louis J. Stueber, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

A. A. Surg. David J. Johnson, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for temporary duty to relieve A. A. Surg. John Ryan Devereux, U. S. A., who will proceed to Washington, D. C., for annulment of his contract. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

A. Hospital Steward Harry L. Kolseth will be sent Jan. 9 to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

A. Hospital Steward Oscar A. Manseau is transferred to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

A. Hospital Steward Henry S. Gilbert will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty in transport service. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

A. Hospital Steward C. A. Manseau will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (Ft. Myer, Jan. 7.)

A. Hospital Steward H. L. Kolseth and four privates, Hospital Corps, will proceed to San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 6.)

Hospital Steward J. Schwenkenberg will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Jackson Barracks, Jan. 3.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Thomas A. Matthews, U. S. A., will report to the Surgeon on the transport Sedgwick, for duty on that vessel. (D. E., Jan. 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. William F. Hatfield will, upon expiration of the furlough, report at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., on the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Surgeon and for duty as Chief Surgeon of Dept. of Columbia. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

A. A. Surg. John H. Macready, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the U. S. General Hospital. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Hosp. Stwd. Harry P. Temple will proceed to Jefferson Barracks. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 31.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Richard W. Johnson, Surg., U. S. A., to take effect after his relief from duty at Chicago, Ill. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

A. A. Surg. Walter C. Chidester, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on the transport Aztec during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Dec. 28.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on business pertaining to the cost of the plant of the Tropenas process of steel casting. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergts. Anthony P. Morris and Fred W. Homan, Signal Corps, having reported, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the C. O. of the Signal Corps Post at that station. (D. E., Jan. 9.)

The assignment on Dec. 8, 1899, of Maj. (now Lieutenant Colonel) James Allen, U. S. Signal Corps, to at once relieve Maj. Richard E. Thompson, U. S. V. Signal Corps, from his duties as signal officer, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, is announced. (W. D., Jan. 6.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav., will return to his proper station, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (D. D., Dec. 28.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. CHARLES D. VIELE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Dec. 27.)

Capt. G. H. G. Gale, 4th Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Aztec. (D. Cal., Dec. 28.)

The funeral of Recruit Oscar M. Morrow, 4th Cav., who died Jan. 7, took place with military honors at Fort Columbus, Jan. 8. The remains were sent to Bartlett, Washington Co., Ohio.

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

We have received a very neat roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Cav., Col. Rafferty, for November, 1899, from the headquarters of the regiment, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The regimental non-commissioned staff are: Sergeant Major, Eugene Menke; Quartermaster Sergeant, Emmett M. Waller; Commissary Sergeant, Richard Killigrew. Squadron non-commissioned staff—Sergeant Major, J. W. Zimmerman, 2d Squadron; Sergeant Major, Wilhelm Lutz, 3d Squadron; Sergeant Major, Maurice Manade, 1st Squadron. Band—Chief Musician, Ferdinand Angelsberg; Chief Trumpeter, Frederick Sutcliffe; Principal Musician, A. C. Pentland; Drum Major, Charles Near. The Senior 1st Sergeant is Samuel Klingensmith, of Troop F. Corp. Leon Davis, Troop I.

Private David E. Ferrick, Troop G, 5th Cav., died Jan. 5 at Aibonito, Puerto Rico, of typhoid fever.

6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav., will proceed to Ukiah for the purpose of purchasing cavalry horses. (D. Cal., Dec. 30.)

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to his proper station, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Dec. 25.)

Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department of Lakes, will proceed on inspection duty to Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids and Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (D. L., Jan. 4.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (D. Cuba, Dec. 26.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOMAS McGREGOR.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., Jan. 2.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 9th Cav., is extended twenty days. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Par. 28, S. O. 289, W. D., Dec. 13, 1899, relating to A. A. Surg. Louis J. Steuber, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

1st Lieut. H. R. Hickok, 9th Cav., will proceed with the detachment of his troop now under his command to his proper station, Fort DuChesne, Utah, by rail to Price, Utah, thence march to station. (D. Colo., Jan. 2.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav., will return to Manzanillo, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Dec. 25.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie, 1st Art., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for station. (D. E., Jan. 6.)

1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith and 2d Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., are detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Ft. Monroe, Jan. 2.)

Sergts. E. C. Steenrod and G. S. Sanger and Corp. J. M. Elliott, A, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Barrancas for gunner's examination. (Egmont Key, Fla., Jan. 5.)

Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, Adjutant, 1st Art., is detailed summary court. (Sullivans Island, Jan. 7.)

Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art., is detailed summary court. (Sullivans Island, S. C., Jan. 6.)

Sergt. A. J. Carr, F, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe for instruction in electricity. (Ft. Screven, Jan. 4.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

Sergt. E. S. Gulliver, B, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe for instruction in electricity. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 3.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., having been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier General commanding, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and will take station at the headquarters of the department in Omaha. (D. M., Dec. 27.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry W. Butner, 3d Art., is extended 15 days. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The following changes are directed in the composition of the G. C. M. at Fort Monroe. 2d Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, 4th Art., is relieved as J. A.; 2d Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, 4th Art., is relieved as member and detailed as J. A.; Capt. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., is detailed as member in place of Lieut. Granger, 4th Art. (D. E., Jan. 8.)

2d Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art., is detailed Librarian in charge of post school. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 5.)

Sergt. F. B. Edwards, Co. H, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Commissary Sergeant. (Fort Mott, Jan. 8.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William H. Coffin, 5th Art. (D. E., Jan. 10.)

2d Lieut. Harrison Hall, 5th Art., is detailed Q. M. C. Treasurer and Prison Officer. (Ft. Hancock, Jan. 1.)

2d Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, 5th Art., is detailed Post Signal Officer. (Ft. Hancock, Jan. 6.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Ft. Hamilton, Jan. 5.)

Sergt. C. M. Carlson, Co. I, 5th Art., is detailed Stable Sergeant. (Ft. Hancock, Jan. 4.)

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. David McCoach, 5th Art. (D. L., Jan. 8.)

2d Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, 5th Art., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth, to act as counsel in case of Pvt. C. Koerpel. (D. E., Jan. 11.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., Artillery Inspector, will make an inspection of the artillery posts and material pertaining thereto at Fort Sumter, the forts on Sullivans Island, fort at Lands End, St. Helena Island, Fort Screven, St. Francis Barracks, Camp at Egmont Key, Fort Taylor, Fort Barrancas, Fort Pickens, Fort Morgan, Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson. (D. E., Jan. 10.)

Lieut. P. C. Hains, Jr., 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Ft. Banks, Jan. 1.)

Corps. G. T. McDaniel and H. A. Harrington, Light Battery C, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

Corps. H. W. Hussey, W. Shaffer, W. E. Tygert, R. Dickson, A. Hanson and R. F. Janson, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y. City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf., is extended five days. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

2d Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 5th Inf. (now 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.), is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (D. L., Jan. 3.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWIN M. COATES.

Leave for five days is hereby granted 1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 7th Inf. (D. E., Jan. 6.)

1st Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, 7th Inf., will join his company. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th U. S. Inf., when relieved from recruiting duty. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. EBEN P. EWERS.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The sick leave granted Capt. William Weigel, Q. M., 11th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS McKIBBIN.

Chief Musician F. Henri Gressinger, band, 12th U. S. Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (W. D., Jan. 4.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

Par. 16, S. O. 295, Dec. 20, 1899, W. D., is amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., to proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty to accompany recruits on the transport Sumner to Manila. (W. D., Jan. 5)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf. (Ft. Slocum, Jan. 2.)

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Gohn, 14th Inf., will proceed from Fort Columbus to Fort Slocum, and report for temporary duty. (D. E., Jan. 9.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Howard S. Avery, 14th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

The companies of the 15th Infantry, Col. Moale, that have been on duty in Cuba, arrived at New York City Jan. 9 on the transport Sedgwick, and proceeded to their station, Plattsburg Barracks and Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lieut. B. H. Watkins, 15th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 4.)

1st Lieut. W. S. Barlow, 15th Inf., is appointed Ordnance and Signal Officer; 1st Lieut. J. F. Wilkinson, Commissary and Post Treasurer; Capt. G. F. Cooke, Summary Court Officer; 1st Lieut. T. R. Harker is appointed Adjutant. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 10.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th U. S. Inf., to take effect after his relief from recruiting duty. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. JACOB H. SMITH.

1st Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is detailed to act as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Tartar. (D. Cal., Dec. 30.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Par. 36, S. O., Dec. 6, 1899, W. D., as relates to Capt. Henry H. Moon, 20th Inf., is amended so as to direct him to repair to Washington, D. C., for examination as to his physical condition. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf. (D. E., Dec. 29.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, 1900, is granted Lieut. Col. Wilson T. Hartz, 22d Inf. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. R. C. Craxton, 23d Inf. (Ft. Slocum, Jan. 6.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

2d Lieut. J. H. Como, 25th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S., on the transport Aztec, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Dec. 28.)

Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th Inf., will stand relieved on Dec. 31 as Chief Mustering Officer in connection with the muster-out of volunteer troops returning from the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Dec. 22.)

37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. B. WALLACE.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Robert B. Wallace, 37th Inf. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. John Anderson, U. S. A., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. (W. D., Jan. 8.)

Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, U. S. A., is detailed as professor at Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. Jonathan R. Southwick, Fort Mott, N. J.; 1st Sergt. Gustav Opitz, Troop K, 5th Cav., Manati, Puerto Rico; Priv. Edward Bayer, Co. B, 13th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., the second day of January, 1900. Detail: Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th Inf.; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, M. D.; Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr.; 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. D., Dec. 28.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 11. Detail: Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie, 1st Art.; Maj. John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg.; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Lieuts. William E. Cole, 1st Art., and Stanley D. Embrick, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 1st Art., J. A. (D. E., Jan. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 11, 1900. Detail: Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, 5th Inf.; Capts. Frank Thorp, 5th Art.; William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf.; John F. Madden, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th Cav.; Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5th Art., Judge Adv. (D. L., Jan. 8.)

A G. C. M. at Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 10, 1900. Detail: Capts. E. E. Gayle, M. F. Harmon, J. W. Ruckman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. L. P. Williamson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. W. Chase; 2d Lieuts. H. W. Schull, C. C. Carter, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Carr, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (D. H., Jan. 3.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board to conduct battery competitions in Battery E and C, 5th Artillery, San Juan, P. R., is appointed. Detail: Capts. A. W. Vogdes and Lieut. A. Reed and 2d Lieut. M. M. Mills, 5th Art. (5th Art., Ft. Hamilton, Jan. 4.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. J. M. Califf, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Evans, Jr., 3d Art., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to examine into the qualifications of Priv. Arthur C. Arey, Troop H, 6th Cav., for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. (D. Cal., Dec. 27.)

A Board of Officers will convene at Havana, Dec. 28, to examine into and report upon the value of lands occupied by the military railroad from Havana Harbor, via Triscornia, throughout its entire length; also the actual and consequential damages caused by construction of the road to adjoining properties. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, 2d Art.; Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf. (D. Cuba, Dec. 25.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. David J. Rumbough, Adjt., 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. George H. McManus, 3d Art., having been appointed to conduct the battery competitions of the 3d Artillery, the following directions are issued for its guidance: Capt. Rumbough and Lieut. McManus will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty on the board. After completing its duties at that post, the board will repair to Fort Flagler, Wash., and from there to the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., and upon completion of its duties at the several artillery posts, it will stand dissolved, and the officers will join their stations for duty. (D. Cal., Dec. 28.)

A board of survey will meet at the Q. M. Depot, 170 Summer street, Boston, Jan. 11, to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Quartermaster's steamer Resolute, sunk Jan. 3. Detail: Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art.; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, 4th Art. (D. E., Jan. 8.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Elec. Sergt. Charles Lewis will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for instruction. (Ft. Banks, Jan. 5.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

In Pacific Waters.

ATHENIAN—Manila to Honolulu, Dec. 8.
AZTEC. At San Francisco.
BENMOIR. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 31.
CITY OF SYDNEY. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 29.
CITY OF PUEBLA. At Manila, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA. Manila, Dec. 31.
CITY OF PEKIN. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 28.
CENTENNIAL. At San Francisco, Dec. 28.
CONEMAUGH. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 18.
DALNY VOSTOCK. Manila, Dec. 31.
DUKE OF FIFE. Manila, Dec. 26.
FLINTSHIRE. San Fancisco to Manila, Dec. 17.
GRANT. San Francisco to Manila, Dec. 21.
GARONNE. Manila, Dec. 31.
HANCOCK. At Manila, Dec. 19.
INDIANA. Manila, Dec. 26.
LEELANAW. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 18.
LENNOX. Manila to Portland, Dec. 26.
MANAUENSE. Sailed Manila to San Francisco Dec. 7.
MORGAN CITY. At Nagasaki.
NEWPORT. At San Francisco, Dec. 28.
OHIO. Manila, Dec. 26.
OLYMPIA. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 16.
PORT ALBERT. At Seattle, Jan. 6.
PORT STEPHENS. Manila to Zamboanga, Jan. 2.
PATHAN. At Manila Dec. 15.
SENATOR. Manila to San Francisco, Jan. 2.
SIAM. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 30.
SHERMAN. Manila, Jan. 2.
SHERIDAN. At Seattle, Jan. 8.
ST. PAUL. Manila, Dec. 26.
TACOMA (troop). Out of charter.
TACOMA. Manila to San Francisco, Oct. 25.
THOMAS. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 30.
TARTAR. At San Francisco, Dec. 28.
VALENCIA. Out of charter.
VICTORIA. Manila, Jan 6.
VICTORIA (animal). San Francisco to Manila, Dec. 13.
WARREN. Manila, Jan. 2.
WYFIELD. Manila, Jan. 4.
WESTMINSTER. San Francisco to Manila, Dec. 26.
ZEALANDIA. Out of charter.

IN ATLANTIC WATERS.

BUFORD. New York to San Juan, Jan. 10.
BURNSIDE. Cienfuegos to Havana, Jan. 8.
CROOK. At New York.
INGALLS. Havana, Dec. 22.
KILPATRICK. Galveston, Texas, Jan. 10.
LOGAN. Manila, Jan. 5.
McCLELLAN. San Juan to Santiago, Jan. 10.
McPHERSON. Cienfuegos to New York, Jan. 7.
MEADE. Manila, Dec. 31.
SEDGWICK. New York, Jan. 9.
TERRY. At Cienfuegos.
WRIGHT. At Santiago.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RELIEF. At Manila.
MISSOURI. Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 31.

TUGS.

ORD. At San Juan.
RENO, Havana.
REYNOLDS. At Havana.
RICHARDSON. At Matanzas.
SLOCUM. At San Juan.
GIBBON. At Nuevitas.
WEITZEL. At Santiago.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 4, 1900.

APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

2d Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, Jan. 3, 1900, with rank from Feb. 16, 1899.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 8, 1900.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY—CAVALRY ARM.

E. Holland Rubottom, of California, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1899.

(Note.—The person herein named was nominated to the Senate Dec. 6, 1899, as Eurubian H. Rubotton, and was confirmed, Dec. 18, 1899. This message is to correct an error in the name of the nominee.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY—44TH INF.

2d Lieut. Benjamin R. Hall, 44th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1899, vice Brown, discharged.

2d Lieut. Howard M. Koontz, 44th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1899, vice Raysor, promoted.

(Note.—These officers were nominated to the Senate Dec. 7, 1899, for promotion to 1st Lieutenant, and were confirmed Dec. 20, 1899. This message is to correct an error in the dates of their respective promotions.)

APPOINTMENT IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Surgeon with the rank of Major.—Frank H. Titus, of California, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Jan. 4, 1900, vice Morris, resigned.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations of Brigadier Generals for the Regular Army, and those for Major Generals of Volunteers which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 6, page 437, were confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 4. All the other nominations, both regular and volunteer, which appeared on the same page, were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 8.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols.

The Division of Cuba is divided into five departments, as follows:

1. Dept. of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.
2. Dept. of Havana.—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V.
3. Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.
4. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav., headquarters, Santiago, Cuba.

Department of the Pacific and 8th Corps.—Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska.—Col. G. M. Randall, 8th Inf.

Capt. L. B. Simonds, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Havana, to take effect Dec. 31, 1899, and 1st Lieut. B. H. Merchant, 8th Inf., A. D. C., is detailed in his stead. (D. H., Dec. 28.)

All soldiers and recruits belonging to the 8th U. S. Cavalry and 15th U. S. Infantry, casually at post in the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, will proceed by the Government transport Sedgewick, on or about Saturday, Dec. 30, 1899, to Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Dec. 26.)

Casuals and recruits now at Fort Wood will proceed under charge of Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; Capt. Harold J. Jackson, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th Inf., to Havana on U. S. transport Sedgwick, sailing Jan. 12, and on arrival will be reported to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba. (S. O. 9, D. E., Jan. 11.)

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and Guam:

All mail matter originating in the United States, addressed for delivery in the Island of Porto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, together with all such matter originating in Porto Rico, Guam or the Philippines, for transmission to points within the Island or to the United States, shall be subject to the classification, conditions and rates of postage applying to matter passing in the domestic mails of the United States; and United States postage stamps shall be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Porto Rico, Guam or the Philippines.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba or Hawaii, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letters," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs.

All mail matter sent to soldiers, sailors, marines or other persons in the service of the United States in any of our new possessions is subject to domestic rates of postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table. Mail matter for vessels of the Navy or United States Army Transports, if sent in care of the New York Post Office or San Francisco Post Office, will be forwarded to any part of the world at domestic rates.

Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belongs to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel, and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Caimanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Caimanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Express will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the Steamship Company for transmission to Honolulu and Manila, or packages may be transferred to United States Government to be forwarded to Manila or Honolulu on transport without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamship. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., $1; 5 to 10 lbs., $1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., $2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional.

Special low freight rates on application. Steamers sail from New York about every ten days direct for the Philippines, avoiding transshipment at Hong Kong, arriving at Manila forty-five to fifty days later.

All packages for officers and enlisted men at Manila, if delivered at Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., with charges prepaid to that point, will be forwarded by Government transport without charge. Such packages should be marked "care Depot Quartermaster, Manila," in addition to personal address.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

China, Jan. 24; Doric, Feb. 14; Nippon Maru, Feb. 9; City of Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 17; Coptic, Feb. 27; American Maru, March 7; City of Peking, March 15; Gaelic, March 23. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Moana, Jan. 24; Alameda, Feb. 24; Mariposa, March 21. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, Jan. 29; Empress of China, Feb. 26; Empress of India, March 26. For Honolulu and Sydney: Miowera, Feb. 9; Warrimoo, March

MILITARY ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments to the U. S. Military Academy were made during the past week as follows: Walter Johnson, Le Roy (13th Dist.), Ill.; Ralph D. Bates (Alt.), Bloomington (13th Dist.), Ill.

JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL RANKS.

(Corrected to Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1900.)

Colonel: Cavalry—William A. Rafferty. Artillery—Wallace F. Randolph. Infantry—Jacob H. Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel: Cavalry—William M. Wallace. Artillery—Edward Field. Infantry—John W. Bubb.

Major: Cavalry—Walter S. Schuyler. Artillery—Benjamin K. Roberts. Infantry—William L. Pitcher.

Captain: Cavalry—Lewis M. Koehler. Artillery—John Conklin, Jr. Infantry—Fred W. Sladen.

1st Lieutenant: Cavalry—Alexander M. Miller, Jr. Artillery—Andrew Moses. Infantry—Frederick W. Coleman, Jr.

The official spelling of our old friend, Porto Rico, according to G. O. 211, is hereafter to be Puerto Rico. The board on geographic names decided in favor of the Spanish orthography. We trust that the familiar Havana will not be changed to Habana.

Comdr. N. M. Dyer, commander of the cruiser Baltimore in Manila Bay, is in Washington on leave of absence.

Brig. Gen. William A. Hammond, U. S. A., died at his residence in Washington, D. C., on the night of Jan. 5. He was in good health up to within a few hours of his death, when he suddenly became ill and sank very rapidly. General Hammond had a world-wide fame as a physician and a specialist in nervous diseases. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in 1849, from his native State, Maryland; in 1860 he resigned; was again appointed in 1861 and made Surgeon General of the Army in 1862, and in August, 1864, was dismissed by sentence of court martial for alleged irregularities in his Department. General Hammond and his friends insisted that great injustice had been done him. He made a vow that in twenty-five years he would be vindicated. He denied emphatically any corruption in his Department. The case was carried to Congress, and after extended debate in both Houses a bill was passed and approved March 15, 1878, authorizing the President to restore him to the Army and place him on the retired list, with the rank of Brigadier General, but without any pay or allowances. In pursuance of that he was restored to the Army Aug. 27, 1879. Dr. Hammond's first wife died April 14, 1883. On May 1, 1889, he married Miss Esther D. Chapin, of Providence, R. I. He leaves a son by his first wife, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who lives at No. 58 West Forty-fifth street, New York City. The funeral took place with military honors Jan. 8, the interment being in Arlington Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington. Many representatives of the Army and Navy were present.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., JAN. 11.

Orders of Jan. 3, relating to A. A. Surg. Robert A. Seale are revoked.

Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., is relieved at Madison Barracks; A. A. Surg. Elmer S. Tenney, to Fort Douglas, to relieve A. A. Surg. Hugh L. Taylor, who will proceed to his home, Waco, Texas, for annulment of contract.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 8, 1900.

G. O. 24, 1882, and par. 381, Paymaster Manual, 1898, are amended as follows: 381. Whenever an officer refunds money of Government, payment to Army Paymaster, duplicate descriptive receipts will be issued by latter for the amount refunded. The Paymaster will forward the original receipt to the Paymaster General and furnish the officer with a duplicate. The company of instruction of the Hospital Corps at Washington Barracks is attached to the General Hospital at that post.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 9, 1900.

Relates to quarantine regulations for ports in Philippines.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 10, 1900.

Officers and men who, in their own right or the right of inheritance, members of military societies and men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union, may wear on occasions of ceremony the distinctive badges adopted by these societies; to be worn on the left breast of the coat suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal through the upper ends, the tops of the ribbon forming a horizontal line. The outer end will be three to four inches below the top of shoulder. Medals of honor and several distinctive marks for excellence in rifle practice and corps badges are to be worn in the same manner by officers and men on occasions of ceremony. Insignia "buttons" will not be worn.

2d Lieut. R. C. Foy, 8th Inf., to cavalry arm, with rank from Feb. 16, 1899—to 1st Cav. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

1st Lieut. J. H. Stone, Asst. Surg., relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

The movement of Batteries B and M, 1st Art., from Fort Monroe to Key West Barracks has been temporarily suspended until danger from yellow fever has entirely passed.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. G., to New York City on official business. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Gen. Edward Lyon, Jr., to Fort Schuyler, to relieve Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg.; Maj. Wilcox, to Columbus Barracks, to relieve Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surg. Gen. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

OUR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following statement compiled by General Corbin from cable reports, shows the strength of each regiment in the Philippines. It will be noted that the Department has been able to keep the regiments there filled to the maximum, giving each the greatest possible degree of efficiency:

Regulars.	Offs.	E.M.	Total.
General Officers	..	..	..
Adjutant General's Department	2	..	2
Inspector General's Department	2	..	2
J. A. General's Department	1	..	1
Q. M. Department	7	4	11
Subsistence Department	4	27	31
Medical Department	45	1,795	1,840
Pay Department	2	..	2
Corps of Engineers	9	278	287
Ordnance Department	3	2	5
Signal Corps	3	290	293
Chaplains	15	..	15
Total, General and Staff	93	2,396	2,489
Volunteers—			
General Officers	14	..	14
Adjutant General's Department	5	..	5
Inspector General's Department	4	..	4
J. A. General's Department	1	..	1
Q. M. Department	25	..	25
Subsistence Department	12	..	12
Medical Department	21	..	21
Pay Department	12	..	12
Corps of Engineers	..	..	..
Ordnance Department	..	..	..
Signal Corps	21	..	21
Chaplains	..	..	..
Total, General and Staff	115	..	115
3d Cavalry	30	950	980
4th Cavalry	42	1,359	1,401
Total Regular Cavalry	72	2,309	2,381
11th Vol. Cavalry	49	1,058	1,107
1st Artillery	4	116	120
3d Artillery	11	389	400
4th Artillery	4	133	137
5th Artillery	4	124	128
6th Artillery	48	1,413	1,461
Total Artillery	71	2,175	2,246
3d Infantry	45	1,441	1,486
4th Infantry	44	1,376	1,420
6th Infantry	42	1,495	1,537
9th Infantry	44	1,394	1,438
12th Infantry	42	1,394	1,436
13th Infantry	45	1,426	1,471
14th Infantry	46	1,575	1,621
16th Infantry	43	1,439	1,482
17th Infantry	43	1,460	1,503
18th Infantry	43	1,430	1,473
19th Infantry	45	1,453	1,498
20th Infantry	44	1,453	1,497
21st Infantry	45	1,409	1,454
22d Infantry	43	1,454	1,497
23d Infantry	42	1,449	1,491
24th Infantry	34	1,073	1,107
25th Infantry	35	1,087	1,122
Volunteers—			
26th Infantry	49	1,239	1,288
27th Infantry	47	1,235	1,282
28th Infantry	49	1,263	1,312
29th Infantry	49	1,270	1,319
30th Infantry	50	1,015	1,065
31st Infantry	48	1,184	1,232
32d Infantry	49	1,252	1,301
33d Infantry	49	1,006	1,055
34th Infantry	49	1,004	1,053
35th Infantry	49	1,286	1,335
36th Infantry	48	988	1,036
37th Infantry	48	1,042	1,090
38th Infantry	48	1,259	1,307
39th Infantry	50	1,284	1,334
40th Infantry	48	1,286	1,334
41st Infantry	50	1,313	1,363
42d Infantry	50	1,296	1,346
43d Infantry	48	1,271	1,319
44th Infantry	48	1,326	1,374
45th Infantry	50	1,280	1,330
46th Infantry	49	1,231	1,280
47th Infantry	51	1,272	1,323
49th Infantry	46	1,267	1,313
Total Regular Infantry	725	23,808	24,533
Volunteer Infantry	1,122	27,889	29,011
Grand total, Regulars	961	30,688	31,649
Grand total Volunteers	1,286	28,927	30,213

BLACK, STARR & FROST

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.
NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COMPLETE STATIONARY DEPARTMENT.

ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the West Point Class Rings for many years, and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

Ashcroft Steam Gauges
WITH
AUXILIARY SPRINGS
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ASHCROFT MFG. CO.,
85, 87, 89 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868
Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox Tongue,
Game,
Curried Fowl.

BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality Peaches and Pears, &c.
No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.
Sold by all first-class grocers.
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.

Coales' New "1900" Combination Mess Cuisine and Provision Chest, for 6 persons, $25.00.
HENRY K. COALE, 136 Washington St., Chicago.

SYPHONS OF HYGEIA Carbonic, Vichy and Seltzer.
HYGEIA CLUB SODA, HYGEIA SARSAPARILLA, HYGEIA GINGER ALE.
All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis, and Are Adapted for Any Climate.
HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.

WHEN YOU NEED A Cap or Belt SEND FOR CATALOGUE LOW PRICES J. A. JOEL & Co. 88 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

HENRY JACOBS, 204 Sands St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Army and Navy Uniforms, Caps, and Equipments.

WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.
240 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 32nd & 33rd Streets, NEW YORK.

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

In answer to many inquiries, the Secretary of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba desires to announce that "All officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army (including Acting Assistant Surgeons and authorized Volunteer Aides), who constituted the expeditionary force to Santiago de Cuba, and who worthily participated in the campaign between the dates of June 14th and July 17th, 1898," are eligible to membership. There is no initiation fee. Annual dues are $1.00, which should be sent, with brief record of service, to Major A. C. Sharpe, Inspector General, U. S. Vols., Secretary and Treasurer, San Juan, Puerto Rico. In case of enlisted men, record should be certified to by a commissioned officer.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
1412-1414 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.
High Grade Regulation Equipments.
Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all details, the best.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
$18 to $132 per dozen.
We have nearly twenty thousand shirt measures on our books. Some people in nearly every town wear shirts made by us.
1147 Broadway, New York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad Street, New York.
Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the World.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.

FRANK B. KEECH, LATE U. S. ARMY — WM. GOADBY LOEW, I. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
KEECH, LOEW & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
TELEPHONE, 1936 CORTLANDT. 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.

International Banking & Trust Co.
Head Office: 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS - $500,000.
Transacts a general banking business, accepting large and small accounts subject to check, payable in cash or through the New York Clearing House and allows the highest current rate of interest on daily balances.
Demand and Time interest bearing Certificates of Deposit issued.
Transacts a general Trust Business; acting as Administrator, Executor, etc. Legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Exchange on Havana, Porto Rico, Manila and all other parts of the world bought and sold.
Solicits accounts of Officers of Army and Navy. Acts in a fiduciary capacity for officers serving abroad. Allotments collected and distributed.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

A First Lieutenant of Infantry in the Philippines wishes to transfer to the Artillery. Prefers to transfer to regiment in the Philippines or to regiment coming. Date commission, June, '98. Address, (D. R. G.,) Manila, P. I.

Army and Navy Officers Overcoats $25

Made of fine dark blue Beaver, guaranteed fast color, lined throughout with fine Italian lining, elegantly tailored and finished with best quality trimmings. Send for Uniform Price List and Equipment Catalog.
Oehm & Co.,
Army and Navy Outfitters
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
1208 F St., N. W., Wash., D. C.

According to the report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the average price for bituminous coal laid down at the wharf at Honolulu, H. I., has been $7.78 per long ton. The coal thus far delivered has been Nanaimo and Australian. The steaming values of these coals are very similar, but the Nanaimo coal is looked upon with greater favor for ship use on account of the practical absence of smoke. It is noteworthy that both sources of supply are on British territory.

General Otis reported from Manila this week that 1st Lieut. Daniel T. Bowman, 37th Inf., U. S. V., committed suicide Jan. 9 by shooting himself while temporarily deranged. The deceased officer was a native of St. Francisville, La., and served as private in the 1st Montana Vol. Inf. in the Philippines from July, 1898, until July, 1899, when he was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 37th Inf., organized in the Philippines.

THE LESSON IN SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.

When we first heard of Senator Beveridge's arrival in the Philippines we predicted that his search of information at first hand with which to illuminate the discussion of the Philippine question would be of real value to the country, and his speech in the Senate of Jan. 9 shows that our prediction was fully justified. We had heard of Senator Beveridge's custom of seeing things for himself as far as possible before discussing them and now, after his able address, we regret that others who have been the most noisily conspicuous in the Philippine controversy have not enjoyed his advantages. As it is they know nothing of the situation except by hearsay. We are sure that Senator Hoar and his Senatorial sympathizers would have their opinions materially modified if not altogether changed if they could find the time or the inclination to undergo the discomforts Senator Beveridge must have suffered, and in the Philippines themselves observe the situation as it is. We make this prediction advisedly, for it is to be noted that every public man who has been in the Philippines has returned from there with the firmest belief that the course we are pursuing is not only the best, but is the only course we can follow under the circumstances.

President Schurman, of the Peace Commission, was a representative university man, whose views when he arrived in the Philippines were those of the lofty idealist of the college class room and the study. He had not been there long before his mind, trained to see the logic of facts, grasped the wisdom of the policy inaugurated in Luzon. Dr. Schurman is now one of our most earnest and judicious expansionists. We have yet to hear of a public man who knows by personal knowledge the intellectual and political capacity of the Filipinos who is finding any fault with our methods in the Archipelago. The controversy in the Senate and throughout the country is between those who know what they are talking about and those who don't know. It is the old conflict again between ignorance and knowledge, between darkness and light. The issue cannot be doubtful. It is a matter for patriotic congratulation that the first contribution to the Senate debate should be made by a Senator from Indiana, the State of Maj. Gen. Lawton, whose death has been so often laid at the door of the anti-expansionists, who will be responsible perhaps for yet greater calamities unless they yield to the inexorable logic of events.

In "St. Nicholas" for January there is an article upon "Out-of-Door Schools," by Elizabeth V. Brown, which gives delightful illustration of the new ways of teaching children natural history out-of-doors, or of awakening their interest in art by lessons in art museums. It is not altogether new, for Admiral Farragut was under the instruction in Philadelphia of a teacher who followed these methods. Still the article of Miss Brown suggests a new development of this method of teaching. It is the natural method of teaching, and the one followed by Christ when walking in the fields he chose the lilies of the field as his text for the lesson of the day. In the same line with the article by Miss Brown is one upon the "Outdoor World" in the department of "Nature and Science" in "St. Nicholas." This department is edited by Edward F. Bigelow and contains a series of articles upon mosses, the beauties of Jack Frost's work, etc., all an inspiration to young readers to cultivate exact and scientific observation of the works of nature. Miss Brown says of such education: "It gives to the boy or girl full mastery of self, makes sound minds in sound bodies, gives broad general culture and builds up strong and intelligent men and women."

Finley Acker, testifying before the Congressional Commission to Investigate Railway Mail Pay, argued in favor of one-cent letter postage and a cheap parcels post system, with a reduction of rates for mail transportation by railroads. He showed that the average haul of mail is six times greater than the average haul of freight, 30 times greater than the average haul of a passenger, and 300 times greater than the average haul of a ton weight of passengers and baggage. The fixed Government rate for hauling 200 pounds mail daily the full length of the average mail haul is $94.77, while the cost for hauling the same weight of passengers the same distance would, at the lowest commutation passenger rate, be but $2.07; or at first-class freight rate be $1.36, or at the sixth class freight rate only 45 cents. On the heaviest mail route, the rate fixed, 300,000 pounds, the full distance of the average mail haul (813 miles), would be $7,317, while a similar weight of passengers carried the same distance would be at the lowest commutation rate $3,121.02, or at first-class freight rates be $2,048.76, or at the sixth-class freight rates, $682.92. The ton mileage of mail had increased 555 per cent. since 1880, the operating expenses of railroads had increased only 21 per cent., passenger mileage 224 per cent. and freight ton mileage 313 per cent., and yet no change in the law fixing railway mail rates had been made for twenty years. The percentage of mail earnings had increased over 46 per cent. or a greater ratio than the passenger and freight traffic. While the average passenger car (in use and in reserrve) earns but $10,528 per year, the average mail car (in use and in reserve) earns upon one basis of computation $15,586 per year and upon another computation $19,427 per year. The ninth table shows that while the ratio of cost for mail transportation to the aggregate expenditures of the Post Office Department was but 28 per cent. in 1878, the ratio had increased to 35 4-10 per cent. in 1898.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, $6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, $4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, $3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is $6.00 a year. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, $1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. *Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.* No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Office: Room 20, 1417 G Street. William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

ARMY LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has practically disposed of the matter of appropriation and will now begin the consideration of proposed legislation of interest to the personnel of the Army. Before any bill looking to any reorganization of the Regular Army is considered by the committee, Mr. Hull wishes to have the views of the officials of the War Department as stated in the bill now being prepared by the Adjutant General. The chairman of the committee informed the correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal that this bill of the War Department would receive the first consideration of the committee. It is understood, however, that if there are any measures advocated by the bill which are not endorsed by a majority of the members of the committee, an entirely new bill will be prepared by Mr. Hull and presented to Congress for its consideration.

Mr. Hull will endeavor to have a bill passed by this Congress providing for the permanent establishment of the Regular Army with a minimum strength of 65,000 men. The chairman seems to be of the opinion that a bill of such a nature would be met with favor in both Houses of Congress and could be passed without any great opposition. From the experience of last year, it has become clear that any measure advocating more radical change in the size of the Army would meet defeat. It is the opinion of the members of the Military Committees that the attention of the present Congress in regard to Army legislation should be devoted to making an increase in the strength of the line and devising some new and better staff organization. Any bill for Army reorganization, to have the good will of Mr. Hull, must provide for the three battalion organization which has recently proved of such benefit to the service.

Mr. Hull will certainly embody in his bill some radical changes in the artillery arm of the service. The wants of the artillery are greatly appreciated by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as well as by the various members of the same committee. A large and permanent increase in the artillery will be strongly recommended by the committee and an entirely new organization will be advocated. Mr. Hull is strongly in favor of having the artillery organized under one head, who will be a Brigadier General and will be on the staff of the Major General commanding the Army. He is not in favor of establishing the artillery as a new department of the staff, as has been advocated on several occasions by prominent Army officers. In these views he agrees with General Miles, whose ideas we speak of elsewhere. The reorganization of the entire staff of the Regular Army will be the question which will receive the greatest opposition by the various members of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Many of the members of the committee are in favor of embodying in the proposed bill a clause abolishing the present system of a permanent staff and having a detail staff. On the other hand the plan of consolidating the staff departments into a much smaller number of bureaus is favored by several of the members. Some others are not in favor of changing the present system in any manner; but these are in a minority.

It is definitely known that the bill now under preparation in the War Department looks to some change in the staff organization of the Army. It is believed, however, that the changes recommended by this bill are mostly of an unimportant character and do not provide for the permanent staff recommended by the Secretary of War. Many Army officers and many Congressmen interested in new and radical Army legislation heartily favor the project of consolidation of some of the staff departments. It is proposed by those who advocate this plan to have the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department formed into one department, known as the Department of Supplies. In this manner all of the trouble which has been experienced recently regarding the transportation of commissary supplies will be obviated. It is also proposed to consolidate the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Departments. There has been constant conflict between these departments since time immemorial, which has worked to the injury of the service. The plan of consolidation is in many respects similar to the project of the detail staff. It is intended that the consolidated staff departments shall have one permanent head and that all of the other officers shall be detailed from the line with temporary increased rank, for a term of five years. By having the permanent chief the advantages of both the present and the detail systems are obtained. The chief will naturally be a man of the greatest experience in his department and will be capable of instructing his subordinates. It is safe to say that the system of consolidation as outlined will be advocated by the proposed bill of Mr. Hull. It is not intended that this system will go into effect so far as relates to the detail of officers prior to the death or retirement of those officers now holding staff positions. As will be seen, it will have to be a gradual change. The proposed plan of reorganization of the staff on the line of consolidation of the bureaus entails an entirely new position. It will be proposed that an officer, holding the rank of Major General, be appointed as chief of the staff departments and be given absolute control over all matters pertaining to the staff of the Regular Army.

HOPE FOR THE ARTILLERY.

The Secretary of War and Maj. Gen. Miles commanding the Army are devoting all their energies, at the present time to framing a bill for Congress relieving the pressing needs of the artillery arm of the service. These needs are now greater than they have ever been before in the history of our Army, and all interested in the reorganization of the military establishment of the United States seem to be agreed that some action should be immediately taken to provide for a material increase and a complete reorganization of the artillery prior to any other matters being taken under consideration. The loss which the country is sustaining on account of the small force of artillery, which is now manning the new coast defence guns, is only realized by a very few. At the present time there are forty artillery posts within this country in need of garrisons to care for and man the large guns of modern design so recently mounted by the War Department.

The artillery force of the United States now consists of about 12,000 men, of which number there are only 8,000 left in the country. Under the very best of conditions, when the entire force is within the boundaries of the United States, there are not enough men to properly garrison the various posts and care for the expensive guns which have been provided for the coast defence. The Secretary of War will present the case of the artillery to Congress from a business standpoint, and it is hoped that when it is made apparent how great the loss is to the United States on account of the inadequate force of artillery, Congress will take favorable action in the matter.

It has been estimated by artillery experts that a modern coast defence gun deteriorates about 10 per cent. every year when not properly cared for, as under the existing conditions. At the present time there are 1,600 modern guns, of the latest pattern, lying wholly uncared for, in their mountings at the various fortifications at present without garrison. The total cost of these guns after considering the cost of mounting was about $50,000,000. The plan of the Secretary and of General Miles contemplates an increase of 10,000 men in the artillery. Such a force could properly man the coast defence guns and protect them from deterioration. It has been estimated that the total cost of an artilleryman to the United States is only $1,000 a year, so it will be conclusively shown to Congress that a large saving would be made if this arm of the service was increased as recommended.

Under the old order of things, where guns of an old pattern and short range were used, it was necessary to have large forces of artillery stationed at the various posts. Now, however, the conditions have been wholly changed owing to the improvement in the defence guns. On account of this fact the Secretary will urge, in his bill to Congress, that the regimental organization of the artillery be abolished and that the corps organization be established. It is the plan of General Miles and the Secretary to have the battery the smallest unit of the artillery service. By adopting this plan the men can be better handled and distributed to a better advantage at the different posts.

The bill of the War Department will not advocate an immediate increase of 10,000 men, but will favor the idea of progressive increase. It is believed by the Secretary and the Major General commanding that if the increase is made in this manner much better results will be obtained. The bill will ask that the 10,000 additional men be added to the artillery within a period of six years; that is to say, the service will be increased by one-sixth of 10,000 men each year for six years. The arguments advanced by the Secretary for the adoption of this plan are conclusive. A much better class of both officers and men can be obtained and it will not be necessary that any civilians be taken in the service, as officers at West Point can easily supply the required increase necessary. This increase of 10,000 will necessitate an increase of about 400 officers. Promotion will be much faster, and in every way the artillery service will be improved.

General Miles is in favor of establishing the artillery under one head, who will be a Brigadier General and a member of his staff. No proposition advocating the establishment of a new staff bureau in the War Department will be looked upon with favor by the Secretary and the Major General commanding. In view of the urgent need of the artillery at the present time, it seems very probable that Congress will pass this bill of the Secretary and General Miles. It is to be hoped that immediate action of a favorable nature will be taken.

WATCH DUTY IN ENGINE AND FIRE ROOMS.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed recently by a few of the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs with the Department's construction of certain details of the Navy Personnel law. In consequence of this feeling a delegation of members of this committee, headed by Mr. Foss, the temporary chairman, called upon the Secretary of the Navy and called his attention to the failure of the Department to construe the law as its makers had intended. They referred him to a letter of instruction issued by Rear Admi. Sampson dealing with the law as applied to officers on board ship and showing that watch duty in engine and fire rooms was to be performed by all line officers, as well as former engineer officers.

It seems that this has not been the view of the Department. Several months ago a general order was issued relieving all commissioned officers from watch duty below deck and thereby intrusting the important task, usually devolving upon engineer officers, to warrant machinists and to enlisted men.

Secretary Long promised the committee to immediately investigate the matter, and stated that the situation developed during his absence from Washington. The investigation has resulted in the following letter from the Secretary to Mr. Foss:

"Referring to what was said yesterday when yourself and other members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs called on me, and especially to the suggestions of Mr. Butler, I find that on the 15th of December last orders were given out that a line officer, who has not previously been in the Engineer Corps, and who is next in rank to the navigator of each vessel, shall, where there is no officer for regular engineer duty, be assigned to duty in charge of the Engineer Department of the ship instead of having charge of a line division.

"The policy of the department is, in order to carry out the spirit of the Personnel Bill, to give former engineer officers, who are hereafter to perform line duty, relief from engineer duties at sea, in order that they may have every opportunity to prepare themselves to pass the examination required for line duties. Then, further, the policy is, pursuing the same end, to provide that at least one officer on every ship who has always been of the line, shall be assigned to duty in the Engineer Department, so that he may get that experience. In other words, former engineer officers, who are hereafter to do line duty, may learn line duty, and line officers may learn to do engineer duty."

This letter of the Secretary's has created a great deal of comment among the officers of the Navy on duty at the Department, who are probably responsible for the protest made by the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It is stated by these officers that the Secretary has not fully answered questions asked by the committee. No one has objected to the detail of line officers as chief engineers of ships, and no one has complained of the necessity found for assigning former engineer officers to line duty. The complaint and criticism come from the fact that no commissioned officers are discharging the important duties of the watch officer in engine or fire rooms. It is further believed that the Congressmen who have protested to the Secretary will be quick to observe the alleged failure of the Secretary to cover the points presented in their recent interview.

The dash and effectiveness of the American advance in the Province of Cavite south of Manila during the last few days attest the worth and special fitness of the men who are now employed in that duty. They are not the uncertain forces with which General Otis had to work last spring and summer. They have seen service under Generals Lawton, Wheaton and MacArthur in the northern portion of the island, where their services are no longer needed, and they undertake the difficult work that may put an end to the rebellion with the swift directness and precision of seasoned veterans. The capture of General Risal, and the seizure of half the artillery of General Noriel indicate the powerlessness of the insurgents to make more than a show of resistance to the execution of the present plans. From the more accessible southern country come reports of the increasing use of the cavalry whose celerity of movement will doubtless strongly appeal to the Filipino, with whom nimbleness is a surpassing virtue.

A question has arisen as to the pay which the Sergeant Majors and Quartermaster Sergeants of the Marine Corps, authorized by the Personnel act, are authorized to receive. The Comptroller holds that it is best to adhere to the construction that has obtained since 1854 and is of the opinion that the Sergeant Majors of the Marine Corps must be regarded, under the act of March 3, 1899, as under prior laws, as of like grades respectively to regimental Sergeant Majors and regimental Quartermaster Sergeants of Infantry, and that they are entitled to the pay, $34 per month, with the increase for the length of service, and increase in time of war being the pay provided by law, act of March 3, 1899, for regimental Sergeant Majors and regimental Quartermaster Sergeants of Infantry.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 535, NAVY DEPARTMENT, DEC. 21, 1899.
Hereafter the name of the tug Tacoma will be Sebago.
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 536, NAVY DEPARTMENT, DEC. 27, 1899.
Officers who are living in quarters heated by the Government will be restricted in their allowance of fuel to that required for kitchen uses only.
Fuel allowance requisitions will, in such cases, be submitted to the commandant for approval before being forwarded to the General Storekeeper.
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. John Hubbard, detached Navy Yard, New York, and to Amphitrite, Jan. 11, as Executive Officer.
Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Barry, detached Amphitrite on reporting of relief and to command of the Marcellus.
Naval Cadet John Halligan, detached Massachusetts and to the Vixen, Jan. 10.
Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, detached from command Marcellus and resume duties Navy Yard, New York.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. B. F. Hutchison, to duty on Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.
Chaplain W. O. Holway, detached Vermont, Jan. 15, and special duty at Navy Yard, New York.
Lieut. P. Williams, to duty in office of Captain of Yard, Navy Yard, League Island, Jan. 15.

JAN. 7.—Sunday.

JAN. 8.—Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, to duty Navy Yard, Washington, as member of Naval Retiring Board.
Lieut. Comdr. U. R. Harris, detached Indiana Jan. 15, to examination for promotion, Washington Yard, Jan. 16, thence home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Reamey, detached Navy Yard, Washington, and to Texas, Jan. 15, as Executive.
Lieut. Comdr. A. O. Dillingham, detached Texas Jan. 15, and immediately to Indiana, as Executive.
Paymr. Clerk Robert Strayer, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. W. V. H. Rose (Monterey), M. N.
Btsn. F. E. Larkin, relieved from further duty at recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, and resume duties on Richmond.
Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, to duty on Texas, Jan. 16.
A. W. Mach. J. W. Clark, detached Massachusetts and to Indiana, immediately.
Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Barry, detached Amphitrite, Jan. 10, without waiting for relief. (Modification of order of 5th inst.)

JAN. 9.—Capt. P. A. Rearick, detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, to home and wait orders, Feb. 10.
Lieut. H. E. Smith, detached Richmond and to duty on Texas, Jan. 16.
Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, detached Naval Academy, Jan. 15, and to the Adams, as executive, via steamer of Jan. 24, for Honolulu.
Lieut. J. R. Edie, detached Texas on reporting of relief, to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Milton, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Feb. 1, and to duty connection Wisconsin Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

JAN. 10.—Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, detached from duty as Naval Attaché, London, England, April 1, to home and wait orders.
Acting Carpenters Matthew Pollock, William E. Winant, Frederick J. Simmonds, Herbert G. Elkins, Clayton P. Hand and Frederick C. LePine, appointed.

JAN. 11.—Paymr. H. A. Dent, promoted to Paymaster.
Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver, detached from Chicago and to Montgomery as Executive Officer.
Comdr. C. W. Rae, detached from Training Station, San Francisco, to Newport News.
Lieut. O. P. Jackson, detached from the Vermont, and to Massachusetts.
Lieut. William R Rush, detached from the Massachusetts to War College, Newport.
Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey, order detaching him from Naval Academy and to Adams, revoked; he is detached from Naval Academy to Adams as Executive Officer at San Diego, Cal.
Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, detached from Navy Yard, New York, to Chicago.
Lieut. H. Minett, detached from the Adams and to Mare Island Hospital.
Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Greene, died at Montevideo, Jan. 10 (Montgomery).

CHANGES OF OFFICERS, ASIATIC STATION. CABLE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, JAN. 5.

Lieut. J. G. Quinby, detached from Nashville and to Solace.
P. A. Paym. T. S. O'Leary, detached from Nashville and to Yokohama.
Lieut. J. H. Oliver, detached from Solace and to Nashville.
Asst. Paymr. C. J. Cleborne, detached from Solace and to Nashville.
Lieut. C. M. Knepper, detached from Solace and to Cuba.
Naval Cadet F. Morrison, detached from Yorktown and to Albay.
Ensign H. E. Yarnell, detached from Albay and to Yorktown.
Naval Cadet F. P. Helm, detached from Brooklyn and to Callao.
Naval Cadet W. R. Sayles, detached from Brooklyn and to Samar.
Naval Cadet A. Buchanan, detached from Callao and to Brooklyn.
Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, detached New Orleans and to Petrel, also Naval Station, Cavite.
Asst. Surg. D. G. Beebe, detached Bennington and to Petrel.
Lieut. J. D. McDonald, detached Baltimore and to Castine.
Lieut. A. P. Niblack, detached Oregon and to Castine.
Naval Cadet A. E. Watson, detached Samar and to Brooklyn.
A. W. Mach. R. C. Steele, from hospital, Yokohama, to Oregon.
Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., to Naval Station, Cavite.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION, PER CABLE OF JAN. 12, 1900.

Ensign H. L. Collins, detached from the Wheeling to Yosemite.
Paymr's Clerk A. Gaw, from the Brooklyn to home.
Lieut. G. W. Kline, from the Brooklyn to Marietta.
Acting War. Machinist J. L. Baart, from Monterey to Oregon.
Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, from the Monterey to Isla de Luzon.
Lieut. J. C. Gillmore is ordered to temporary duty on the Glacier.
Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is detached from the Castine to Ana.
Naval Cadet J. T. Beckner, from the Castine to duty on Monterey.
Ensign R. Spear, from the Yosemite to temporary duty on Glacier.
Acting War. Machinist R. C. Steele, from the Oregon to Monterey.
Naval Cadet F. O. Branch, from the Iris to Isla de Luzon.
Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, from the Albay to Yorktown.
Ensign D. W. Knox, from the Yorktown to Albay.
Asst. Paymr. C. W. Penrose, to additional duty on Petrel.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 2.—2d Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, ordered to procure necessary uniform and report to the Brigadier General, Commandant, for orders.
2d Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, appointed Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.
2d Lieut. R. G. McConnell, detailed as member of the General Court Martial ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.
2d Lieut. H. L. Roosevelt, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.
JAN. 4.—2d Lieut. Jay M. Salladay, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.
JAN. 6.—2d Lieut. Macker Babb, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.
2d Lieut. F. M. Eslick, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., for instruction.
2d Lieut. R. P. Williams, detached from Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.
JAN. 9.—2d Lieut. Herbert Mather, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is said that Mr. Huntington's purpose is to establish a plant at Newport News where battleships may be built without having to go outside of the establishment for any part of them.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" says, under date of Jan. 8: "It was learned to-day through one of the officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that no end of trouble has been encountered by the Navy Department with the electrical machinery on the Kearsarge, the new battleship built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. There is also trouble with the superimposed turrets, another new feature of these two new battleships built by the Newport News Company." This appears to be an attack on the Construction Bureau of the Navy Department, and on the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Neither one of the charges is of much importance. As the Kearsarge has not yet had her turret trials, it would perhaps be well to await them before deciding as to the system of superimposed turrets and electric motors for turning the same. Officers of the Construction Bureau are so thoroughly convinced of the value of the double-decked turret system moved by electricity that they have decided to apply it to three new battleships. So far as the Newport News Shipbuilding Company is concerned, they have built this splendid ship according to plans and specifications, and no defects of importance have yet been developed.

Prof. Boys, at the opening lecture of the Royal Institution, London, on Jan. 9, announced that a torpedo-boat destroyer fitted with a Parson's turbine engine reached a speed of 35½ knots.

Some very interesting tests have been recently conducted at the Marine Corps Headquarters at Washington with tropical clothing intended for the members of the corps. It seems to be the opinion of the officers and men who have served in the Philippines that the khaki coats made from the same material of which the Army uniforms are made do not sufficiently shed the rain and that the best material for the purpose is goods of the character of Japanese oil silk. This material is both cool and light and affords excellent protection from the driving rain of the tropics. Recommendations will be made to the commandant of the Marine Corps to have all of the men serving in the tropics supplied with equipment of like color to their uniforms. It is obvious how great the advantage would be to equip the marines with cartridge belts, canteens, and knapsacks of the same color as their khaki suits.

The Navy Department has received a report from Yerba Buena, Cal., that the Naval station at that place has been completed and will be formally transferred to the Government by the contractors within a very short time. This station will be the headquarters of the Pacific apprentice service, just as the institution at Norfolk is the headquarters of the Atlantic service, and resembles in equipment the training station at Newport, R. I.

All builders of torpedo boats for the Navy have been granted by Secretary Long an extension of twelve months for the completion of their contracts and delivery of vessels to the Government. This action resulted from the unanimous recommendation of the officers at the heads of the Naval bureaus. These officers were convinced that the contractors had been sincere in their efforts to complete their contracts within the time specified, but that they had been unable to do so because of the inability of steel manufacturers to supply the necessary material. The vessels affected by the action of the Department include sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and sixteen torpedo boats, the former to have been delivered within eighteen months and the latter within one year. This also affects the contract for the construction of the submarine boat Plunger.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction of the U. S. Navy, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Jan. 1, 1900: Battleships.—Kearsarge 98 per cent.; Kentucky, 97; Illinois, 73; Alabama, 92; Wisconsin, 84; Maine, 18; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 10. Sheathed Protected Cruisers.—Albany, 97 per cent.; Denver, 0; Des Moines, 0; Chattanooga, 0; Galveston, 0; Tacoma, 0; Cleveland, 0. Monitors.—Arkansas, 12; Connecticut, 35; Florida, 21; Wyoming, 32. Torpedo Boat Destroyers.—Bainbridge, 38; Barry, 38; Chauncey, 37; Dale, 53; Decatur, 52; Hopkins, 31; Hull, 31; Lawrence, 77; Macdonough, 75; Paul Jones, 60; Perry, 60; Preble, 60; Stewart, 11; Truxtun, 7; Whipple, 7; Worden, 7. Torpedo Boats.—T. A. M. Craven, 99; Stringham, 93; Goldsborough, 97; Bailey, 63; Bagley, 4; Barney, 4; Biddle, 4; Blakely, 67; De Long, 67; Nicholson, 45; O'Brien, 45; Shubrick, 74; Stockton, 74; Thornton, 70; Tingey, 42; Wilkes, 23. Submarine Torpedo Boat.—Plunger, 85.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an interesting decision regarding the seizure of the Spanish fishing smacks, Paquete, Habana and Lola, seized off the coast of Cuba during the war with Spain, as prizes of war, by the blockading squadron. The boats were manned by prize crews under orders of Admi. Sampson, sent to Key West, condemned and sold. Their owners appealed to the Supreme Court, and Justice Gray in announcing the opinion of the court, held that fishing vessels are not prizes of war. This opinion, he said, was in accord with an established rule of international law, the principle of which had not been denied by any civilized nation since 1810. The court reversed the decree of the district court and ordered that the proceeds of the sale of the vessels be returned to the owners. Chief Justice Fuller, speaking for himself and Justices Harlan and McKenna, made a minority decision sustaining the lower court, in which he said that he was unable to conclude that there was any established international rule which warranted a reversal of the decision of the district court.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers was held in Washington on Jan. 8. The financial report showed a wholesome condition of business, and the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following: President, Comdr. Harrie Webster (re-election); secretary-treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits (re-election); council, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. B. C. Bryan, Lieut. R. L. Griffin. Notwithstanding the operation of the Personnel law, the number of associate members shows a healthy increase over previous years. The competition over the prize essay during the year just expired was decided in favor of Prof. W. F. Durand for first prize and B. C. Ball for the second prize.

It is likely that strong attempts will be made in the present Congress to have several additions made to the force of revenue steamers for duty on the Great Lakes. Under the terms of our treaty with Great Britain but a single warship can be maintained on the lakes, but it is believed that the construction of revenue vessels will not be held to be a contravention of the treaty.

An official announcement was made at the Navy Department this week of Chief Constructor Hichborn's opinion of the recommendation made by Secretary Long for the consolidation of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering and Equipment. The statement says: "Chief Constructor Hichborn, of the Navy Department, has been erroneously reported as opposed to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that the three Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering and Equipment, should be consolidated under one head. On the contrary, the Chief Constructor has reported that the time is ripe for such a consolidation, and that greater economy and efficiency would result from it."

The Pacific Squadron of Evolution, under Rear Admi. Albert Kautz, has sailed for Magdalena Bay, Lower California, to engage in target practice and tactical maneuvers. The squadron is composed of the Philadelphia, Iowa and Marblehead.

Admiral Schley cabled the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 11 from Montevideo, announcing the death of Lieut. Comdr. Francis E. Greene, of the Montgomery. The particulars of Lieut. Comdr. Greene's death have not reached the Navy Department, though Admiral Schley explains that he committed suicide, and that an inquiry has been ordered. Friends of the dead officer believe that his suicide must have resulted from illness. He leaves a wife, who resides in Janesville, Wis. Lieut. Comdr. Greene entered the service in 1867, having been appointed a cadet midshipman. He was graduated in June, 1871. He was promoted to Ensign in 1872, and in 1882 was promoted to be a Lieutenant. He was promoted to Lieutenant Commander last March.

Upon the request of Lieut. William Sims, U. S. N., Naval Attaché at Paris, the French Minister of Marine has authorized Assistant Naval Constructors William G. Du Bose, Ernest F. Eggert and Joseph W. Powell, U. S. N., to visit the Naval yards at L'Orient.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., has been ordered detached from duty as Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy in London. The orders are to take effect on April 1, when Lieut. Comdr. Colwell will be relieved by Comdr. Richardson Clover, the present Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy.

The U. S. S. Hartford, Comdr. Hawley, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, en route to the Atlantic Coast. The first stop will be Valparaiso.

Several recent retirements in the Navy have caused a promotion of officers immediately below them in rank. The retirement of Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Mickley, late of the Engineer Corps, promoted Lieut. R. P. Hall to the grade of Lieutenant Commander. The retirement of Capt. Rearick, who goes out of service with the rank of Rear Admiral, will promote Comdr. W. C. Gibson to Captain, Lieut. R. E. Davenport to Lieutenant Commander, and Lieut. E. G. Winterhall to Commander. These promotions will leave Lieut. J. M. Orchard at the head of his grade.

There have been several interesting tests at the Washington Navy Yard of a working model of boat No. 7 of the Holland submarine type. Boat No. 7 is designed to have many improvements over the Holland. Its dimensions will be much larger than that vessel and it will carry five, instead of three, Whitehead torpedoes. It will have an automatic ballasting, available in fresh or salt water.

Specifications for the expenditure of about $1,000,000 for machinery to be distributed at the New York Navy Yard and at the Naval dock yard at Bremerton, on Puget Sound, are being prepared at the Navy Department. Of this sum about $500,000 will be spent for machinery for the machine shop at the New York Navy Yard.

Secretary Long has directed that the Machias proceed from San Juan to San Domingo. The Machias has been at San Domingo for some time, but recently went to San Juan to coal. Her orders were to return to San Domingo are the result of the reported complications that were expected as a result of France's demand upon the San Domingo Government for the settlements of a French claim of $60,000. The latest report received at the Navy Department shows that this claim was granted and that payment will be made. This will not affect the orders to the Machias, as it is believed advisable to have a vessel in San Domingo waters to protect American industry in case of emergency.

The Navy Department has been contemplating for some time extensive repairs to the battleship Texas. These repairs will not be made at the present time. Capt. Sigsbee has called attention to many defects now existing in the ship, but as it is proposed to send the Texas to the South for several weeks, the repairs recommended by him will only be made in part. The Texas is now lying in dry dock No. 3, of the Steam Engineering Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As a result of a recent inspection by the Naval Board of Inspection certain repairs will be made to enable her to properly make a cruise of about two months. On her return she will be put out of commission and the work of putting the ship in the best possible condition will begin. The temporary repairs will be completed by Jan. 20, but the work will consist of a small part of the repairs necessary to the vessel.

A strong effort will be made by the Navy Department to obtain favorable legislation from Congress in the matter of building dry docks, of the largest size, at Havana, the Philippines and at some point in Puerto Rico. At present it is necessary for our ships of war, stationed in the waters in the vicinity of the Philippines, to go to the port of Hong Kong, in order to be dry docked for any repairs. This entails a large expense to this Government and also some little risk to the vessels themselves. The Department has decided that if Congress authorizes the construction of a dry dock in the Philippines, Subig Bay would be the best place for it to be placed, as it is a natural harbor and is only about sixty miles from Manila. If the United States continues to govern the island of Cuba and is obliged to maintain a fleet in the waters of that island it will be necessary that a dry dock be built at Havana. In any event the Secretary of the Navy will strongly recommend to Congress that a dock of the largest size be immediately constructed at some favorable place in Puerto Rico.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Jan. 12.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Arrived at Barbadoes Jan. 10. Will cruise among West India Islands and Central American ports, arriving at Hampton Roads about March 26. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.
DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Key West, Fla. Address mail to Key West, Fla.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Left San Juan for San Domingo Jan. 10.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Isla Fuesta, Colombia. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.
TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William P. Day. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Montevideo, Jan. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Arrived Montevideo Jan 6. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. Left San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay Jan. 9, to engage in target practice. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Auckland, New Zealand, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Same as Philadelphia.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Same as Philadelphia.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. At Manila. Address mail to Manila. Capt. Charles M. Thomas to command.
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
BRUTUS. Arrived Manila, Jan. 6. Address Manila, P. I.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Manila.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Sydney, Australia, for supplies. Will return to Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.
CULGOA, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Arrived at Manila, Jan. 4, 1900, all well, as per cable to Army and Navy Journal. Address Manila.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.
MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Manila.
NANSHAN. At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Manila.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Manila.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.
YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Newport. Address mail to Newport, R. I.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker, Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices, with following itinerary: Left Funchal for St. Kitts, Jan. 4; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave February 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address St. Kitts, W. I., care U. S. Consul.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Jan. 11. Following itinerary: Will leave Jan. 18; arrive Kingston, Jan. 24, leave Feb. 4; arrive Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive Cienfuegos, Feb. 15, leave Feb. 23; arrive Havana, March 1, leave March 13; arrive Key West March 14, leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 30, leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads April 10. Address Kingston, Jamaica.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 19, leave Jan. 23; arrive Dominica Jan. 25, leave Jan. 26; arrive St. Pierre Jan. 27, leave Jan. 29; arrive Guadeloupe Feb. 3, leave Feb. 5; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15; leave Feb. 19; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave Feb. 27; arrive St. Thomas March 9, leave March 14; arrive San Juan March 24, leave April 2; arrive Hampton Roads April 21. Address care U. S. Consul, Barbadoes, W. I.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock foot of East 28th street.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Making survey of mouth of Orinoco River. Will return to Trinidad about Jan. 6. Address all mail to Port of Spain, Trinidad.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Will make survey along Cuban coast. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left San Francisco for Valparaiso, Jan. 10. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there until Jan. 18.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. In Asiatic waters making survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Left Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads and Norfolk, Jan. 6. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Left Havre, France, Jan. 6, for New York. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will make survey of lower California.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. To sail from Mare Island, Cal., for Manila, about Jan. 12. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. At Hong Kong, Jan. 7. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Banes, Cuba. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 8, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Pay Inspr. Henry T. Wright to be a Pay Director from the 23d of December, 1899, vice Lyon, retired.

Paymr. Samuel R. Colhoun, to be a Pay Inspector from the 23d of December, 1899, vice Wright, promoted.

P. A. Paymr. Joseph J. Cheatham, to be a Paymaster from the 23d of December, 1899, vice Colhoun, promoted.

P. A. Paymr. Martin McM. Ramsay, to be a Paymaster from the 12th of November, 1899, vice Boggs, promoted.

Joseph Anthony Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon from the 3d of January, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Raymond E. Sawyer, of New York, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 2d of January, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 8, 1900.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Middleton S. Elliott, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon, from the 6th of Oct. 1899.

APPOINTMENT IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Robert Ethridge Carmody, to be a 1st Lieutenant, U. S. M. C., from the 15th of April, 1899.

PRISONERS RETURNED WITH LIEUT. GILLMORE.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieut. Gillmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen, of the Baltimore; A. H. Gordon and George Sackett, of the 3d Inf.; Leland Smith and Frank Stone, of the Signal Corps; Harry Huber, of the Hospital Corps; William Bruce and Edward Honeyman, of the Nevada Cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran, of the 16th Inf.; Albert Bishop, of the 3d Art., and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Charles Baker, of the 3d Art., was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel, and the Filipino guards bayonetted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The prisoners of Lieut. Gillmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan were MacDonald, of the 21st Inf.; Von Galen, of the Baltimore, and Farley, of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieut. Gillmore were W. Walton, Chief Quartermaster; Paul Vandoit, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and Silvio Brisolese, seaman. At Baler J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrisey, landsman, were killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard; gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

This leaves the following men on the Navy Department's list: Reported killed, U. S. S. Urdaneta, W. C. Wood, cadet; William Mitchell, seaman; Arthur W. Drummond, machinist; Thomas Gray, fireman, second class; Same Stone, seaman. Alive, uninjured, U. S. S. Urdaneta, Benj. J. Greene, coxswain, and George D. Powers, apprentice, first class. U. S. S. Mariveles, William Juraschka, boatswain's mate, first class. Wounded, U. S. S. Yorktown, William H. Rynders, coxswain.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following appointments of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 4. 1st Lieut. Owen S. Willey, to be a Captain; Benjamin L. Brockway, of Alabama, to be a 3d Lieutenant.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Cavite, Jan. 5.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
On Dec. 21 Wurtsbaugh, commanding the Albay, hoisted the flag on Sibutu Island, and the chief, Dato, provided and raised the pole. Natives and North Borneo authorities pleased. WATSON.

Manila, Jan. 6.

Sternberg, Washington:
Three bubonic natives. GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

Cavite, Jan. 6.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Gillmore, Walton, Vandoit, Ellsworth, Brisolese, Anderson, Peterson and Edwards have arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert of the Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. He was last seen at Baler, June 15. WATSON.

Manila, Jan. 7.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Admiral Watson cabled the names of Navy rescued prisoners, one officer, eleven men, the remaining fourteen as follows: Civilians: G. W. Langford, of Manila; David Brown, of St. Paul, and J. W. O'Brien, of London. Soldiers: George T. Hatchett, Co. H, and Archie D. Gordon, Co. K, 3d Inf.; William Bruce and Elmer Honnyman, 1st Nev. Cav.; Frank Stone and Leland S. Smith, Signal Corps; Albert O. Bishop, Co. H, 3d Art.; Sergt. Frank McDonald, Co. L, 21st Inf.; Harry F. Huber, Hospital Corps; Martin Brennan and James P. Curran, 16th Inf. OTIS.

Manila, Jan. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Bates pursuing enemy in south with vigor. Schwan's column moving, along shore of Laguna de Bay, struck 800 insurrectos under General Noriel at Binang, 6th inst., and drove them westward on Silang and captured place, from which point the cavalry pushed through to Indang; Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery and will take remainder, also his transportation, with records and a large quantity of ammunition. Two battalions of 28th, part of Wheaton's column, struck enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140. Birkhimer with a battalion of 28th struck the enemy entrenched west of Bacoor yesterday morning. Enemy left on the field 65 in dead, 40 wounded, and 32 rifles; our loss thus far Lieut. Cheney, 4th Inf., 4 enlisted men killed, 24 enlisted men wounded. Expected that Schwan's troops will cut off retreat of enemy's Cavite army. Wheaton moving to-day on Das Marinas. Boyd, 37th Inf., moved east from Las Banos, surrounded troops of General Risal at daylight, capturing Risal and considerable property. It is expected that Cavite and Batangas provinces will be cleared up soon. In the north, Leonhauser with three companies of 25th attacked robber bands in Arayat Mountain, dispersed them, destroying their barracks and subsistence. Found there five of our prisoners whom they had picked up on railroad; three killed, two seriously wounded. These northern robber bands will be actively pursued. OTIS.

Manila, Jan. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:
1st Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th Inf., died at Imus yesterday from wounds received in skirmish there. OTIS.

Manila, Jan. 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Deaths during pursuit of General Tino: Drowned, Rio Agno, Nov. 15, Newton W. Reese, Albert E. Holter, Co. I, 4th Cav.; Rio Grande, Nov. 7, Clarence W. Crites, Co. D, 3d Cav.; Rio Pasig, accidentally, Jan. 2, Anton J. Bong, Co. I, 30th Inf.; Rio Zapote, accidentally, Jan. 1, Eli Lorrimore, Co. A, 38th Inf.; Camiling, accidentally, Dec. 29, William C. Bryant, Corporal, Co. G, 12th Inf. Typhoid, Dec. 27, George Lenford, Co. C, 22d Inf.; 26th, August Gruelherl, Co. M, 19th Inf.; Jan. 3, George M. Dubley, Co. F, 14th Inf.; 6th, Edward I. Derry, Co. E, 6th Art.; 2d, Charles Harrison, Co. H, 26th Inf.; 4th, Jefferson M. Stirewalt, Co. E, 18th Inf.; 3d, William Rundy, Co. H, 26th Inf. Dysentery, Dec. 26, Jack Whitney, Corporal, Co. E, 6th Inf.; Jan. 1, Arthur J. Edgerton, Co. L, 32d Inf.; 2d, James Kelly, Co. G, 3d Art.; 5th, John W. McGee, Corporal, Co. G, 14th Inf. Pneumonia, Jan. 1, Theodore Gehring, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Thomas J. Lyons, Co. D, 3d Cav.; 4th, William Maloney, Corporal, Co. L, 19th Inf. Malaria, Dec. 29, Reuben Weathers, Co. L, 25th Inf.; 30th, George Burchall, Co. B, Engineers; Jan. 5, Patrick Fallon, Co. H, 12th Inf.; 4th, William Snyder, Co. E, 21st Inf. Pernicious malarial fever, Nov. 25, William Dance, Co. K, 24th Inf. Chronic diarrhoea, Jan. 3, Peter H. Kean, Sergeant, Co. H, 4th Cav. Inflammation of bowels, Jan. 1, William Crabtree, Co. D, 32d Inf. Heart disease, Jan. 3, Edward Drown, musician, Co. K, 6th Inf. OTIS.

Manila, Jan. 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Casualties in southern movement: Killed in action near Imus, Jan. 7, 4th Inf., 1st Lieut. Ward Cheney; 28th Inf., L. Robert Shuman, Sergeant; 4th Inf., Co. C, August Horsley, August Ericson. Near Bacoor, Jan. 2, 28th Inf., Co. C, Michael E. Kane.
Wounded, engagement near Imus, Jan. 7, 4th Inf., Co. C, Stanley Millard, leg, slight; 28th Inf., Co. C, John Corbit, hand, moderate; Co. A, John Barry, arm, moderate; Henry J. Flood, Sergeant, arm, moderate; 11th Cav., Co. C, Ridgway Griscom, neck, severe; 30th Inf., Co. F, Charles Cawetzka, both thighs, severe; 5th Art., Co. F, Terrence Money, thigh, moderate; William Protz, chest, severe. Action Cabanatuan, Nov. 5, Ernest B. Barjaron, civilian in Lowe's scouts, chest, severe. OTIS.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 11.

Wyman, Washington:
There has been one death from plague at Rio Janeiro. This diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. A. A. Surg. Carson has arrived en route to Santos. HAVELBURG, A. A. Surg.

Montevideo, Jan. 11.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Greene committed suicide Wednesday evening. Arrangements have been made for burial ashore. A board is ordered to examine the circumstances of the case and report. SCHLEY.

Manila, Jan. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:
1st Lieut. Daniel T. Bowman, 37th Inf., committed suicide, 9th, by shooting while temporarily deranged. OTIS.

Cavite, Jan. 11.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Sergt. Dominick McDevitt, accidentally killed, revolver, Dongapo Station, on 2d. WATSON.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is no substantial change in the military situation in South Africa since our report of a fortnight ago, though precisely what the situation is is not known even in the best informed English sources, except possibly in the War Office. In this case we doubt whether the saying that no news is good news applies, so far as the English are concerned. General Methuen and General Gatacre are where they were, and so is General Buller, so far as known. General White has had such success as attends the repulse of a vigorous attack on Ladysmith, but this must have largely diminished his stores of ammunition and weakened him to some extent by the inevitable losses of battle, in this case amounting to 800. As he was standing on his defence these should be offset by the loss inflicted upon the enemy, claimed by the English to be 2,000. It was General Buller's opportunity to distinguish himself by making a strong diversion in favor of the beleaguered garrison, but he does not appear to have been able to avail himself of it.

There are indications that the insurgent inhabitants of Cape Colony have taken to the field, thus adding another to England's difficulties, fever has stricken the English camps and there have been a number of deaths from it, though the loss is not serious. The glanders and rinderpest have resulted in some loss of horses. These or other causes appear to have brought active military operations to a stand and there is a very uneasy feeling in England in consequence. The difficulties of transportation in South Africa are very great and England has never been forehanded in this respect. That country is suffering for its heavy sins of social favoritism and preference for civilian rank over military ability. General Gatacre made a reconnoissance toward Stormberg on a report that it had been evacuated by the Boers, but on approaching their positions found them held in force, upon which he returned to Sterkstrom. Dordrecht is said now to be held by a force entirely composed of insurgent Colonial Afrikanders. This releases Free State men for service elsewhere.

General Roberts and Kitchener have arrived at Cape Town and, it is stated, that Lord Methuen is to be or has been relieved. It is even asserted that he is insane, but it is always difficult to learn the truth concerning an unsuccessful commander. It would appear, however, that Lord Methuen is broken down in health.

The Navy Department has not determined to send any American war vessels to Africa. There is a large force of vessels in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic fleets, which would be available for such service, but there is no intention at the present time to send any ship to South Africa. What the conditions there may develop cannot be anticipated, but if it should appear that Americans need protection, one or two vessels of the cruiser class may be sent from Admiral Schley's command. He has in his squadron the Chicago, the flagship of the fleet, the Montgomery and Wilmington. All of these were last heard of in the vicinity of Montevideo.

TRIAL OF THE ALBANY.

The U. S. S. Albany, bought in England shortly before the Spanish War, while under construction for the Brazilian Government, was given an official trial in the North Sea on Jan. 9, in which she is reported to have given every satisfaction, and to have exceeded her contract conditions. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attaché at London, superintended the trial, assisted by Chief Engineer H. P. Norton, and Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmore, U. S. N. Both Comdr. Colwell and Chief Engineer are reported as expressing themselves as delighted with the showing of the vessel, and a report sent of the trial by cable says: "Once out in the North Sea the Albany began to tune up. Four times she steamed past the measured mile, running under natural draught at a mean speed of 19.6 knots, which was 0.6 above contract. On forced draught, she then reached a speed of 20.87 knots. Her mean speed over the four measured miles, under forced draught, was 20.50, while only twenty knots was required by the contract. On her return from the trial the Albany flashed her new Cowper-Coles searchlights, experimenting for the first time with metallic instead of glass reflectors. The results were satisfactory. The Albany was greeted with tooting from the harbor vessels, and the crew of the British training ship Wellesley cheered her heartily. The guns will be on board the new cruiser, which will be ready for her American crew in six weeks. She still has to undergo her endurance trial of six hours at 19 knots, natural draught."

The Albany is a sister ship of the New Orleans, and was launched at Newcastle Jan. 14, 1899. She has displacement of 3,600 tons, and her engines have 7,500 indicated horse power. She is 330 feet over all, with a molded breadth of 43 feet 9 inches and a maximum draught of 16 feet 10 inches. Her coal capacity is 850 tons, giving her a steaming radius of 8,000 knots.

The armament will be arranged similar to that of the Cincinnati, and will consist of six 6-inch rapid-fire and four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns in the main battery, with ten 6-pounders, four 1-pounders and four Maxim rapid-fire guns in the secondary battery. She has no armor, but her machinery is protected by an arched steel deck just below the water line, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches and the guns are protected by armor 4½ inches thick.

Comdr. Norton, the inspector of machinery of the cruiser Albany, now under construction in England for the United States Navy, has cabled the following report of the Albany's trial trip: "Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 9.—A very successful full-power trial of the Albany. All bearing cool. Maximum speed, 20.87 knots per hour mean speed, 20.52 knots; horse power maximum, 7,737; mean, 7,400; revolutions, maximum, 165; mean, 162; steam pressure, 140; air pressure, 1½ pounds; vacuum, 26 inches."

A report has recently been received by the Adjutant General of the Army from Lieut. Col. E. H. Plummer, relative to the poisoning of the troops from eating bad beef while on the transport City of Rio en route to Manila. He says: "Based upon the experience of the voyage, I respectfully submit the following recommendations: That the meat for use of troops should be carefully selected and packed by some one experienced in packing fresh meats for such a voyage. I am informed by the transport Commissary, Lieut. Cootes, that an effort was made to induce him to accept fresh meat that had been to Manila and returned on the transport, bringing the Montana Volunteers. Apparently the meat was bruised in packing or not properly packed. That officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Regular Army be occasionally assigned to duty on transports, that the Department may be better informed as to the needs of the troops on transports and the conditions existing at sea." This report has been sent to the Commissary General of the Army and also to Maj. Baldwin, the Commissary at San Francisco.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported favorably on the joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, of his officers and men; also retiring Capt. Daniel B. Hodgson, of the Revenue Cutter Service, for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter McCulloch at Manila. The facts in the case are fully presented in a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is appended.

In Senate Report No. 29 the Committee on Military Affairs approve a bill for the relief of James W. Howell, who was, with five others of the 54th Ill. Vols., found guilty of mutiny and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, from July 4, 1865, and to be confined in military prison at hard labor for and during the term of five years. The unexecuted portion of the sentence in case of this man and the five others mentioned above was remitted by the President upon a petition and a report of the Judge Advocate General, and he now asks for an honorable discharge. The committee say: "This soldier volunteered and enlisted Dec. 15, 1861, and was mustered into service for three years, and before the expiration of his three years re-enlisted and veteranized and served faithfully to July 4, 1865, long after all actual hostilities had ceased. July 4 was the National holiday, and the Captain of his company concluded to assemble his company at 8 o'clock on that day and march them in some parade to hear some oration or speech, whether the men so desired or not. Many of them failed to respond to the roll call at 8 o'clock, and the general court martial being in existence he was ordered before it, tried, found guilty and sentenced. The evidence fails to show the least indication of mutiny, and the least possible occasion for a roll call and parade. And the sentence was a 'cruel and unusual punishment.'"

In H. R. Doc. No. 225, the Secretary of War recommended the passage of a bill to enable Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster, U. S. A., to issue a duplicate for a check for $2,100 lost in the mails. This money belonged primarily to the post exchange at Fort Grant, Ariz. For purposes of transmission it was turned over to a Paymaster of the Army, who sent a check to the New York bank for deposit to the account of the exchange, which was lost in transmission. The law limits the amount for which duplicate checks can be issued to $2,500, or about $400 less than the amount of this lost check, and this bill is simply to enable the Paymaster to issue a check for a sum of money which is in the Treasury to his credit, but which does not belong to him nor to the United States.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate by the following gentlemen:

Mr. Rawlins: That the Committee on the Philippines be instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate, first, what form of government, other than the Kingdom of Spain, existed in the Philippine Islands on and prior to Dec. 10, 1898, and to what extent did such government have dominion in said islands, and to what extent the Kingdom of Spain had actual possession or control therein at and prior to said date; second, can sovereign power be justly and in accordance with international law claimed in the absence of actual power of control.

Mr. Hoar: That the President be requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all communications which have been receivedfrom Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the people in arms against the United States in the Philippine Islands, and all replies to such communications; also, the proclamation sent by him to be issued to the people of the Philippine Islands, as actually proclaimed by General Otis, if in any respect it was altered or any part of it was omitted; also, all constitutions, forms of government, or proclamations issued by Aguinaldo, or any congress or legislative assembly or body claiming to be such, or convention of the people of the Philippine Islands, or any part thereof, or claiming to represent them, or any part thereof, of which information may have come to him or to any Department of the Government. And that the President be further requested to communicate, without delay, so much of said information as is now in his possession, or in that of any Department at Washington, without waiting to obtain so much of said information as may require considerable delay or communication with the Philippine Islands, and to communicate the remainder of the information as soon thereafter as it can be obtained.

Mr. Allen: That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate a list of all transport ships and other vessels purchased or chartered by the War Deparement since March 4, 1897; their names, respectively, if named; the name of the person from whom purchased or chartered; the value of each transport ship or other vessel, as estimated by Lloyds Register at the time of the purchase or charter thereof; the prcie paid for each transport ship or other vessel, or amount paid the owner while under charter; the amounts expended by the War Department in fitting up and repairing said transport ships and other vessels during the period they have been used by the War Department; also the number and names of transport ships or other vessels sold by the War Department; the name of the persons to whom sold; the price for which each transport ship or other vessel was sold, and why the same was sold.

Mr. Lodge: Authorizes the purchase of a painting of the several ships of the United States Navy, known as the "Squadron of Evolution," and entitled "Peace," from its owner and painter, Walter L. Dean, for the sum of $15,000.

The Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives have recommended the passage of the resolution introduced Dec. 8, 1899, by Mr. Lentz, reciting in a preamble certain charges against Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., and concluding as follows: "Resolved, That the charges herein preferred be referred to a special non-partisan committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the speaker, for a thorough and complete investigation to determine their truth or falsity; and said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution." The committee recommend a change of reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House has passed the resolution authorizing the printing of 7,000 copies of the civil report of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

The Senate has received a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting certain information relative to the transfer from the War Department to the Navy Department of such worn-out rifles and rifles of obsolete patterns as may be no longer needed for Army purposes, for use in Indian schools in the training of pupils in the manual of arms.

The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing Jan. 9 to Messrs. Scrymser and Baylies, president and vice-president of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, relative to the laying of a transpacific cable to Honolulu, Midway Islands, Guam, and Luzon, with a branch line from Guam to Japan, a total of 8,285 miles. Admiral John Irwin, retired, and Francis B. Thurber, president of the American Export Association, spoke in favor of private ownership of cable routes. The committee fixed Jan. 23 for a hearing of Government officers relative to the cable, and also adopted resolutions asking the Secretaries of War and of the Navy for full information.

No one seems to have taken any note of the fact that the last Congress abolished all payments for prize money and bounty to the Navy. The Personnel bill which became a law March 3, 1899, contains the following: "And all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels, or any property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy hereafter occuring in time of war, are hereby repealed." Prize money is still paid to the British Navy, and is adding somewhat to the incomes of Navy officers on duty watching for violations of the neutrality laws in connection with the war in South Africa.

The following bills have been introduced in addition to those reported on page 453:

H. J. R. 111: To authorize the President to appoint to the Military Academy as additional cadets at large, in time to take the entrance examinations for the year 1900, all those commissioned officers of the Volunteer forces of the United States who served during the war with Spain and who were honorably discharged and who are within the age limit for admission to said Academy.

H. R. 5457: To prohibit the sale of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors in Army posts, encampments, forts and premises used for military purposes.

Mr. Sprague (by request)—H. R. 5465: To amend the act to provide for the establishment of a retired list for the enlisted men of the U. S. Army.

H. R. 5499: To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

H. R. 5548: Authorizing the restoration of the name of Isaac R. Dunkelberger, late a Captain in 1st U. S. Cav., and a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

H. R. 5583: Authorizing the President to appoint and retire George W. Harrison with the rank and grade of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

H. R. 5773: To adjust the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy.

H. R. 5774: To provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough.

H. R. 5775: To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States."

H. R. 5790: For equipments of buildings in Navy Yards with automatic fire sprinklers, and other purposes.

H. R. 5866: To authorize the President to appoint John L. Davis a 2d Lieutenant on the permanent waiting order list of the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States.

STATE TROOPS.

The 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel, of New York, made a fine showing at the review before the Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer at the armory, Jan. 10. Following the review, there was a parade, the battery forming as a battalion with Capt. Wendel acting as Major; Lieut. Hatheway, as Adjutant, Lieut. Esper, commanding 1st Battery, Lieut. Muller, 2d, and Lieut. Seyfried, the 3d. The ceremony was very handsomely performed. Among those presented with one hundred per cent. duty medals were Capt. Wendel, 1 year; Lieut. Seyfried, 6; Lieut. Esper, 4, and 1st Sergt. Jansen, 5. A large number of guests were present, among whom were Col. Duffy, 69th Regiment; Capt. Jarrett, 13th; Capts. Stanbach and Baker, 8th; Lieuts. Lang, Ives and Matlock, 3d Battery, and others. There were 24 dances on the programme, which proved very enjoyable.

The Military Cycle Race Meet and Reception of Co. K, 8th New York, to be held at the armory Saturday evening, Jan. 13, promises to be unusually interesting. A large number of entries have been received, including many of the best riders. The regimental band will furnish the music, and there will be dancing after the contests.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Manning, Capt. Roberts, sailed from New York, Jan. 8, instead of the 6th, as was intended, for her station in the North Pacific. She proceeds on her voyage via the Straits of Magellan, and her itinerary has been slightly changed. According to present plans she will stop at the following ports: St. Lucia, West Indies; Bahia, Brazil; Montevideo, Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan; Valparaiso, Callao, San Diego, and San Francisco. It is possible that Pernambuco will be visited instead of Bahia. This depends, it is said, largely on her coal supply. The Manning is expected to reach San Francisco by the middle of April, 1900.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, in command of the U. S. revenue cutter Onondaga, arrived in New York on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10. It is expected that the Onondaga will leave on Monday, Jan. 15, for Delaware Breakwater. The winter address will be Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 6.—2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Farkell, ordered to Baltimore on inspection duty.

JAN. 8.—2d Lieut. F. C. Billard, detached from the Corwin and granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, granted an extension of leave for 10 days.

3d Lieut. C. B. Fengar, from the Galveston to Gresham.

JAN. 9.—The commanding officer of the U. S. steamer Forward ordered to proceed with his command to Charleston, S. C.

JAN. 10.—2d Lieut. S. M. Landrey, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. H. W. Spear, granted 30 days' leave.

No representations have been made as yet to the War Department regarding the conduct of the Captain of the transport ship Aztec, loaded with animals for the Army who, it is charged, ran away from a launch of the wrecked cruiser Charleston off the coast of Luzon. The Aztec is a chartered vessel and her officers and crew are not in the employ of the Government. Any complaint against the Captain would have to be filed with the owners of the ship with a request that action be taken against the officer. The Aztec sailed Wednesday from San Francisco, and so far as either the Navy or War Department is informed there has been no change in Captains since her former trip.

The 40th Inf. (Col. Godwin), 38th Inf. (Col. Anderson), 42d Inf. (Col. Thompson), 43d Inf. (Col. Murray), 49th Inf. (Col. Beck), have been disembarked at Manila and are reported to be in fine condition for service after their voyage.

The report that C. P. Huntington contemplated the establishment at Newport News of an armor plate factory in connection with the shipbuilding company of which he is the principal owner has been confirmed by the introduction of a bill in the Virginia Legislature to permit the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to issue preferred as well as common stock to authorize the establishment of an armor plate factory.

A PLEA FOR THE VETERANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In reading in your paper the names of officers promoted to fill the vacancies now existing for Brigadiers in the Regular Army, there are many who are questioning why one or two of the oldest and ranking officers in the service, whose records have been spotless, should be overshadowed. Every one of the officers named is holding the rank and drawing the pay of Brigadier in the Volunteer service, and are entitled to continue in this until June, 1901. Certainly their present services are being recognized. Is the fact that a particular officer has had no opportunity to distinguish himself in the Philippines a fitting reason for failing to recognize his services during the Civil War, in Indian campaigns and other positions held by him with credit to himself and the service? They would have gladly served against Aguinaldo had the opportunity been given, and because this was withheld, should these older men be set aside and not permitted to enjoy the command they had hoped to attain after their long years of service, while younger men, their juniors by years, are promoted? VETERAN.

WILMINGTON IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Oct. 19, 1899.

Every night at colors the Wilmington's flag comes down to the notes of the bugle, while the Italian cruiser Fieramosca sounds her national hymn. The Argentine hymn, a most complicated air, is played by the band, and the bandmaster signals to the Wilmington, where the crew is gathered on the forward deck. The trumpet sounds, and the men stand at attention. "Hail, Columbia," is played by the band of the Fieramosca, and at the last note the Wilmington's men salute and the ceremony is over.

Comdr. Allibone and his officers have received many attentions from the Argentine naval authorities, and the Commander finds an old friend in Capt. de Navio E. Nunes, Chief of the "Division de Personal" of the Argentine Navy. The mother of Capt. Nunes was English; he was educated in part in England, and speaks the language fluently. He is only one of the many Argentine officers who take pains to do all in their power to make the stay of American and English naval officers pleasant when they are in port.

On Oct. 14 a picnic was tendered the petty officers and crew of the American gunboat by the Americans resident here. It was held at Saavedra Park, on the Rosario Railway, and was a great success in every way. Comdr. Allibone granted permission to about 100 men to attend. Great credit is due to Messrs. Alfred J. Deck and D. Mayer, Jr., who managed the affair. At 10 o'clock a baseball game was played between two picked nines of the crew, Dr. J. P. Kelly acting as umpire. At noon a camp breakfast was served. After breakfast was over the afternoon sports began, and were carried out in the following order: One-hundred-yard dash, winner, Witsman; time, 12¼ seconds; O'Connor, second. Running broad jump, Minty, first, 15 feet 6 inches. Standing broad jump, Seuffert, first; Hancock, second. Hop, skip and jump, Scanlon, first; McKain, second. Sixteen-hundred-yard run, McKain, first; O'Connor, second; first prize, gold watch. Hurdle race, Pratt, first; Paine, second. Potato race, Daly, first; Seuffert, second. Wheelbarrow race, Scanlon and Bradley, first; Albrecht and Williams, second. Three-legged race, Grinder and Robey, first; Kelly and Pratt, second. Sack race, Jefferson, first; Williams, second. Tug of war, Port Watch vs. Starboard Watch, 36 men to a side; Port won.

There were two boxing matches which were of a very high order of merit; in fact we are informed by persons interested in such matters that they were the best exhibitions of boxing ever seen in this city. First Grindler and Condon put on the gloves; after a very pretty exhibition the first named was declared the winner. Then O'Connor and Hindlerlet took their turn, and Hinderlet was declared the winner.

During the afternoon a large party of American ladies visited Saavedra Park, and served tea and cake, and what cake it was! Dr. McLaughlin, of the American Mission (Methodist Episcopal Church), delivered an address to the men, and at 6 o'clock the train was taken for the return to Buenos Ayres.

During Sunday afternoon, Dr. McLaughlin conducted service on board the gunboat. Father Martin, an American Passionist father, and the Scandinavian minister have also addressed the men. Many people have visited the ship.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Jan. 3, 1900.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber is establishing a reading room for the enlisted men. He has secured an empty barrack, had a little stage built in it and fitted it with chairs, tables, lamps, books, papers, magazines and writing materials. He expects to establish a course of lectures and make the room a center of social and educational interest and comfort for them.

Capt. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf., and Capt. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., who are both on sick leave, are visiting the garrison.

Mrs. W. A. McKittrick, who has been spending some time in Bakerfield, returned to the garrison Tuesday.

Capt. W. H. McMinn (retired), of Mission San José, is at the Lick House.

General Shafter, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, is attending the rose tournaments of the South and is expected to give a lecture at Los Angeles.

Capt. V. B. Jones, 22d Inf., is in the garrison from Manila on recruiting service.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Sayers have returned from the East and will live for the winter at 1616 California street.

Capt. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., and Lieut. R. B. Wallace, 2d Cav., are in the garrison from Manila on sick leave.

Maj. M. W. Wood, Surgeon U. S. A., is passing through here on his way from Honolulu to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. W. Hoffman (retired), of Salt Lake City, Utah, is making a short stay at the Grant.

Col. A. Bruce Wallace, 37th Inf., has returned from Los Gatos much improved in health.

There was a delightful gathering Tuesday evening in the post amusement hall at a reception given by the officers and ladies of the garrison in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker, who arrived from Washington a few days ago. After the formal reception there was dancing to music furnished by the 3d Art. band from Angel Island.

Mrs. A. C. Girard was the only lady in the garrison who kept open house on New Year's Day, but she was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. A. O. Girard, Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Dr. Pedlar, Mrs. H. B. Nelson, Mrs. Lovell, from Butte, Mont.; Miss Black from Idaho, and Mrs. I. M. Thompson and other ladies of the garrison.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., is at the Occidental.

Col. H. B. Freeman was at home to all officers of the garrison from 12 to 1 o'clock New Year's Day. The Colonel expects to leave the garrison soon, so this was a pleasant opportunity of coming into touch with the junior officers with whom he has been associated.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

"The Tattler," a bright and interesting record of society in Florida, edited at St. Augustine by Anna M. Marcotte, wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, appears for Dec. 30 in new and attractive form, illustrated with very beautiful pictures of semi-tropical scenery. Among the Florida notes we find the following:

Capt. J. T. Dean, 10th U. S. Inf., with his bride of six months, and Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th U. S. Inf., both of whom accompanied General Brooke to Cuba a year ago, are at the Palm Beach Inn.

Lieut. Edward M. Markham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is at his home in Troy, N. Y., enjoying a month's leave of absence from his duties in the Florida district.

Maj. Joel H. Lyman, whose gallantry as an officer of the 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav. won him the Congressional medal of honor at the battle of Winchester, Va., and who subsequently was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Inf., is spending the winter with his wife and Miss A. E. Jacobs, of New York City, at the Magnolia. Maj. Lyman resigned from the Army in 1870 to embark in business, which has proved financially successful.

Capt. Ephraim Williams, U. S. A., retired, without whom the season would be incomplete, will arrive at his winter home, the Valencia, on the last day of the year.

General John I. Rogers, Colonel of the 5th U. S. Art., stopped at the Alcazar while en route to Cuba last week.

The late Capt. Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, who died of yellow fever at Santiago, Cuba, on July 11, will be sadly missed by many friends who visited here during his residence here and when stationed at St. Francis Barracks early in the 90's, his uniform courtesy and general happy manner winning friends everywhere. He was greatly interested in Florida, especially St. Augustine, making it his home when on duty at Tallahassee. He had been on duty in Santiago immediately after American occupation as Major and Inspector of Volunteers, and in that capacity constantly exposed to infection and disease. He did not consider himself dangerously ill, and his last words before his death referred to going home when able to travel. Sometime during this winter his remains will be brought to Arlington, the silent home of the country's heroes. This is a particularly fitting resting place for him, as his boyhood was spent at Fort Myers, adjoining Arlington, and he was familiar with the spot before it was used for its present purpose.

WHAT A BOGUS TOMMY ATKINS THINKS.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Are you satisfied, now that the British have lost 44 per cent. in an engagement where they retired in good order? I have no doubt you are pleased at the number of officers killed. Had they adopted the tactics of United States officers (battle of San Juan Hill for instance), they might be alive now. Nothing like hiding behind bushes to keep out of danger. Can you tell your readers the exact percentage of the gallant 43d that deserted at Fort Ethan Allen recently on the eve of the regiment's departure for active service in the East? It would speak well for the gallantry of your Army. I know you will be afraid to publish this letter, so I do not bother giving you my name and address.

TOMMY ATKINS.

The fact that the author of this communication sends it anonymously indicates that he is not a genuine "Tommy Atkins," aside from the fact that that worthy gentleman is just now occupied in fighting for his country's cause in South Africa.

FORT MONROE, VA.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 4, 1900.

No display of any kind marked the closing hours of the old and the ushering in of the new year except the tolling of the bell of the Catholic Church, which signaled the event by the celebration of midnight mass. This church is a small frame one-story building just outside the main entrance of the fort. The moat around the fort is frozen over and if the cold continues any longer a fine opportunity will be afforded for the skaters.

The drills for the present continue inside and dress parade has been likewise suspended.

At the Sunday morning inspection, under orders in front of each battery quarters, Colonel Guenther visited old Carroll Hall, where Battery N, 1st Art., is temporarily located, and took especial notice of the manner in which the dining room was decorated and arranged. He commended everything very highly. He explained to a member of his staff that the dining room was formerly the officers' dance hall and the upper portion of the building used to be their sleeping apartments.

Battery N, 1st Art., opened the new year by giving its members a fine spread at all meals. In fact, for a battery such a short time in existence, none feeds better in the service, nor is discipline held at a higher standard in any other organization.

The Key West garrison (N and B, 1st Art.), are under orders again to return to Key West, Jan. 11, and are now awaiting Dr. Eva's pleasure in fumigating everything at the barracks before the men return. Some are anxious to go back, while others would prefer to the Northern climate. Such is the life of the soldier. There is one very desirable place here for the enlisted man—the library. Here you will find lots of reading matter, both in books and papers.

The order directing Batteries B and N, 1st Art., to join their proper station, Key West Barracks, Fla., has been countermanded by telegraph. Troops will remain at their present station.

Yellow fever has made its appearance again in that unfortunate city, this time in the Engineer Department at Fort Taylor. How long this unhappy state of affairs is to continue remains to be seen, but a good, thorough overhauling or cleaning out of the city and its surroundings would be to the welfare of the public. Everything was all ready and packed to move and the frame of mind of the men when the order was announced, I must say, was not pleasant.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9, 1900.

The exaggerated reports put forth in Washington about the interview between Congressman Latimer and Admiral McNair here last week, in relation to the resignation requested of Cadet Maxwell by Admiral McNair, for alleged complicity in a recent misdemeanor with Cadet Donaldson, who was dismissed, do not give the true color of the incident. Admiral McNair conducted his side of the interview with the courtesy that becomes the American Naval officer, and reflected credit upon the service in displaying dignity and moderation under the most exasperating provocation of biting sarcasm in which the Congressman indulged. When the leaders of the class of 1903 were sent for and informed Mr. Latimer of the nature of the offense of the two implicated cadets, his actions indicated that he had had enough of the matter. The subject of the resignation, which has not yet been accepted by Secretary Long, is still pending. The Donaldson-Maxwell incident made little stir here, its vulgarity prevented its airing; but, as in all such cases, when the local press tries to suppress the disreputable that occasionally occurs in the institution, those that have no special interest in the good name of the Academy spread the matter far and wide. A board of officers, consisting of Comdr. Richard Wainwright, as senior member, and Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn and Lieut. J. P. Parker, as junior members, is investigating the affair. A number of the cadets of the fourth class who were acquainted with the facts in the case gave their testimony Monday, and the whole fourth class are quite stirred up over the unsavory affair, and regret greatly that such an incident should have happened among their membership. It is stated that both Donaldson and Maxwell were concerned in the affair, and while Donaldson was dismissed, Maxwell was allowed to send in his resignation, which has not yet been accepted.

The cadets on Wednesday gave the last of their afternoon hops.

Mr. F. D. Smith and family, of St. Edwards, Neb., who have been spending the holidays with Naval Cadet Smith, will remain in Annapolis for some time.

Miss Louise Seddicum, of West River, is the guest of Mrs. Fauble. They received a number of cadet callers on New Year's day, and have been attending the late series of cadet hops during the holidays.

Edward Mayhew, nephew of Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N., gave a reception to his friends on Friday evening, Jan. 5, at his home, 38 Upshur Row, Naval Academy. Among those present were: Miss Elisabeth Randall, Miss Deborah Halsey, Miss Dorothy Dyer, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Ruth Potts, and Messrs. Edmund Duvall, Nathaniel Terry, Thos. Kinkaid, Alex. Randall, Alfred Miles, Henry Gearing and Roland Brainard. The young ladies were charmingly attired. Miss Potts rendered beautiful selections of songs, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Miles on the banjo, and by Miss Charlotte Gearing and Miss Deborah Halsey on the violin. The company parted, wishing Edward Mayhew many returns of his birthday.

Miss Nelson, daughter of Comdr. Thos. Nelson, gave a six-table euchre party on Friday last.

Annapolis is still growing in popularity as a naval home for officers' families when the officers are at sea and for those on the retired list. On dit that Admirals McNair and Schley will both live here when they reach the retired list.

The naval cadets have begun the preliminary work for their annual midwinter tournament. The gymnasium is now in use by the volunteers for this work, and already those who spar and tumble give promise of good results. The double trapeze is provided for in the continued presence at the Academy of Cadets Hyland and Landenberger, who, under the title of the "Hylandberger Brothers," gave such a successful exhibition of double trapeze work last winter.

The suggestion to graduate the first class of West Point early again this year has started speculations along that line in the Naval Academy. The graduation of the first class a term earlier at the Naval Academy is a serious injury to the autonomy of the institution. The first class is composed of the most manly set of the corps by reason of age, experience and instruction. They are leaders in every social, athletic and sporting event in the Academy, and they are also the chief cadet officers and main reliance of the authorities in all practical exercises in the school. To take this best arm of the corps away a term before the academic year expires does injury to the Academy, and does not benefit the cadets themselves, as they have to serve the four months more out of the Academy at sea, and this gives them two years and over at sea, for final graduation only comes after six years from the date of their entrance into the Academy.

The fourth class already feels the weeding process of the approaching semi-annual examination, and those that fear to try are beginning to hand in their resignations. Some of these will probably be reappointed, and it is often that these "bilgers," by the experience they have had, come in the next year with success and graduate at the head of their classes.

COMMUTATION FOR RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

The Secretary of "The Associated Retired Enlisted Men of the United States of America," whose headquarters are in Washington, calls attention to an error in the issue of last week in regard to the question whether the bill to give commutation for quarters and fuel to enlisted men of the Army applies to the Navy. We should have said that this bill applies to the Army and to the Marine Corps. The original bill passed Feb. 14, 1888, is as follows: (Chap. 67, vol. 23, U. S. Statutes at Large.) "An act to authorize a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the U. S. A. who have served for a period of thirty years or upward. Be it enacted, etc., that when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the U. S. A. or Marine Corps, either as private or non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive 75 per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired." The act was amended Sept. 30, 1890, and was introduced through the instrumentality of the association, which is composed of men of the Army and Marine Corps, no sailor having yet joined. The present movement for further amendment through the passage of House Bill 214 and Senate Bill 393 has for its object to construe the word "allowance" in the original act so as to include $7.50 per month as commutation of fuel and quarters.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FINE CLIMATE.

The war in South Africa, with the New Year, entered upon the three hottest months of the year. In the Cape Colony region January, February and March show the highest temperatures and are almost rainless at Cape Town. January is the hottest month, with a maximum temperature of 87 degrees Fahrenheit, while July is the coldest month, with a mean minimum of 38 degrees. Winters are bright and clear, with cold nights, and snow lies on the mountains for a good portion of the year. The elevation of the northern section varies from 2,800 to 6,000 feet. The winter climate is very agreeable, being clear, sunny and bracing.

Elevated plateaus, with a bright climate, are the attractive features of the Transvaal. Pretoria has an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea, while Johannesburg has an altitude of 5,000 feet. The summer heat in these places, notwithstanding their great altitude, is intense, and dust storms are very frequent. Malaria and kindred diseases are very common during the summer months. The climate is, nevertheless, pronounced rather healthy for Europeans. The mean temperature of these portions of Africa is often higher than that of Europe.

From these conditions it is clear that South Africa is almost entirely free from deadly diseases, and is one of the few places on the globe that has never been visited by yellow fever or cholera and many of the other pests of the Western world. Low fevers sometimes prevail, and now and then there are local epidemics of smallpox and measles along the coast line, invariably imported by calling ships. Rheumatism, ophthalmia and similar complaints are common, but with ordinary care may be avoided. Armies are always subject to certain maladies while in the field, which are difficult to escape, but if the sanitary conditions are well cared for, the prospects are very encouraging for the soldiers to be exempted from most of the terrible diseases so common in most countries.

RONTGEN RAYS IN FIELD SURGERY.

Great things are expected of the new influence machines which have been taken to South Africa by Maj. W. C. Beevor, Royal Army Medical Corps, to assist in the application of the Röntgen rays to the localization of bullets in the bodies of soldiers. The great advantage of this new machine is that it is always ready for generating electricity, which cannot be said of other machines which have been used for a similar purpose in war times. In the Soudan to generate electricity for his accumulators, Maj. Battersby was compelled to resort to a tandem bicycle worked by his orderlies, and in India, Maj. Beevor had to carry heavy batteries and chemicals about with him in the hill districts, and found much difficulty in arranging for their transport. This new machine is known as the Pidgeon invention. It consists of two or more circular plates of varnished glass, which are geared to rotate in opposite directions. A number of sectors of metal foil are cemented to the front of the front-plate and to the back of the back-plate, these sectors serving both as carriers and inductors. Across the front is fixed an uninsulated diagonal conductor, carrying at its ends neutralizing brushes which touch the front sectors as they pass. Across the back, but sloping the other way, is a second conductor, with brushes that touch the sectors on the hinder plate. When the machine is rotated, electricity is generated. Mr. Pidgeon seems to have improved upon the well-known Wimshurst machine. His invention produces electricity almost as soon as it is started, its output is large, and it is not greatly affected by dampness or rust. The machine is always ready for X-ray work, by merely turning the handle or starting a motor. The wires are led directly from the machine to the Crooke's tube, and no batteries, Leyden jars or induction coils are needed. This is not the first use of influence machines. They were used in the Graeco-Turkish and the Spanish-American wars, but there has been considerable advance in the science of radiography since then. Maj. Beevor takes with him to South Africa three cameras and a cinematograph. As he is a very keen photographer, ranking with the best professionals, and is thoroughly versed in the new X-ray photography, excellent results of his work are expected.

THE KHALIFA AND HIS EMIRS.

A striking contrast between the character of Great Britain's foes in North Africa and those in South Africa is given by the letter of an officer who was with General Wingate in the battle in which the Khalifa was killed. After describing the battle, the letter says: "And now for the most touching part of the whole affair. Leaving the troops in the camp, Wingate and his staff rode back to the scene of the fight to identify the body of the Khalifa and make quite sure that the rumor of his death was true. In the center of what was evidently the main attack on our right we came across a very large number of bodies all huddled together in a very small place; their horses lay dead behind them, the Khalifa lay dead on his furma, or sheepskin, the typical end of the Arab Sheik who disdains surrender; on his right was the Khalifa Aly Wad Hila, and on his left Ahmed Fedil, his great fighting leader, while all around him lay his faithful Emirs all content to meet their death when he had chosen to meet his. His black Mulamirin, or bodyguard, all lay dead in a straight line about forty yards in front of their master's body with their faces to the foe and faithful to the last. It was truly a touching sight, and one could not but feel that, however great beasts he and they had been in their lifetime, their end was truly grand.

"The net result of our four days' work had been 57 miles marching in 63 hours, including two actions, 1,000 enemy actually killed, some 10,000 prisoners, including men, women and children, large numbers of cattle, arms, etc., and the final extinction of Mahdism. The Sirdar's final words to Wingate were, 'Nip the head; don't follow the tail.' I think he can fairly claim to have carried out his orders.

"I must add that our original force numbered 3,600, and our losses were 34 killed and wounded, 2 horses, 2 mules, and 6 camels killed and wounded."

The History of the Medical Department of the United States Army from 1775 to 1873, compiled under the direction of the Surgeon General, by Asst. Surg. Harvey E. Brown, U. S. A., and published in 1873, shows that up to 1873 seven medical officers of our Army had been killed and two wounded in battle; three had been lost at sea, two killed by boiler explosions at sea and one drowned.

A BOER DICTIONARY.

(From the London Mail.)

The following list will be found useful by readers of the war news. The pronunciation of the more difficult words is given:

Aapies River (Arpies.)—Runs through Pretoria into the Limpopo.
Afrikander.—A white man born in South Africa, of European stock.
Berg.—A mountain.
Bethulie (Beth-ooly.)—Town in the Orange Free State.
Biltong.—Boer provender. Dried meat.
Boer.—A peasant.
Burgher.—Males over sixteen years old possessing the franchise.
Commandant.—Commander. Commando.—A body of Boers.
Commandeer.—To mobilize; to requisition.
Dam.—An artificial lake.
Disselboom.—Pole of an ox wagon.
Donga.—A water hole or deep ditch.
Dop.—Boer brandy.
Dopper.—The Puritanical-Lutheran Boer.
Dorp.—A village. Drift.—A ford.
Etshowe (Etsh-owy.)—Camp in Zululand. Residence of Commissioner.
Field Cornet.—A magistrate with certain military powers.
Fontein.—A spring.
Gaberones (Gab-ber-oons.)—Very important native town, ninety miles north of Mafeking.
Geldenhuis (Geld-den-hise.)—Formerly member of the Volksraad for Johannesburg.
Griqualand West (Greek-a-land.)—District of Kimberley diamond mines.
Kantoor (Kantore.)—Rocky mining valley near Barberton, in Transvaal.
Klip.—A stone. Kloof.—A ravine.
Komati Poort (Ko-marty-poort.)—Bordertown Transvaal and Portuguese territory.
Kopje.—A hillock.
Kraal.—A cattle pound, or collection of native huts.
Krantz.—A cleft between hills.
Laager.—A Boer camp.
Mealies.—Indian corn; staple food of natives, and much grown and used by the Boers for bread, etc.
Nek.—The saddle connecting two hills.
Oorlog.—War.
Palapswe (Pal-larp-sway.)—Very large native town in Bechuanaland. Chief Khama's headquarters.
Pan.—A sheet of water.
Pont.—A ferry.
Poort.—A pass between or over the mountains.
Ramathlabama (Ray-math-lay-barmer.)—Near Mafeking; British camp.
Rooinek.—Literally red neck. Boer term for English soldiers.
Schuin's Hoogte (Skeins-Hoog-tay.)—Hill in Natal; just over the Transvaal border. Battle in war of 1881.
Sluit.—A dry ditch. Spruit.—A small stream.
Taal.—Boer low-Dutch language.
Trek.—Traveling by ox wagon.
Uitlander.—A non-Burgher of the Transvaal.
Veldt.—The South African prairie.
Veldt-Cornet.—See Field Cornet.
Vereeniging (Fur-eeny-ging.)—First station on the Transvaal side of the Vaal River. Custom House.
Vierkleur.—The four-colored Boer flag, red, white, blue, and green.
Vlei.—A small lake.
Voorlooper.—The boy leading the first span of an ox team.
Voortrekker.—The older generation of Boers who took part in the Great Trek of 1837.
Zarp.—A Boer policeman.
Zoutspansberg (Zoot-pans-berg.)—Very large northern district of Transvaal. Highly mineralized.

SOUTH AFRICAN ITEMS.

Many horses, ultimately designed for use by the English Government in the Transvaal, are being bought just now in Kansas City. Owing to the demand at present, the supply of horses in England is becoming low, and so Englishmen are in Kansas City buying and shipping to England for the purpose of supplying the demands there. The result is that there is an advance in the price of horses suitable for Government purposes. It is estimated that the English Government has already bought about 2,000 horses on account of the South African war.

Maj. Gen. George Arthur French, now on duty in South Africa, was Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police from 1873 to 1876, and was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his part in a successful expedition from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, which he commanded. He was born in Ireland in 1844, and the greater part of his military career has been passed in Canada.

At a meeting held in London Jan. 4 a committee was appointed for the purpose of organizing "an Imperial party whose object will be the establishment of the power of the British Empire, which is now jeopardized through the long apathy of the people who trusted certain political leaders and are now realizing with bitterness and humiliation the lamentable weakness of the Army." The meeting resolved to support the Government in prosecuting the war with the full resources of the Empire and to assist in future inquiry as to the reasons for the present unsatisfactory condition of national defence.

The London "Times" says: "Our responsible Continental critics have already learned that we mean to fight this quarrel 'to the bitter end.' It is only the less instructed and the less intelligent of the foreign journals which hint gleefully that now is the time for us to conclude a peace upon terms not too humiliating or too disadvantageous. We recognize with our American friends the motives inspiring such advice, and we treat it as they do, with contempt. Perhaps in time even these counselors may realize that it is not the way with men of British blood to throw up their hands at the first onset of ill-fortune."

The Duke of Norfolk, who has volunteered for South Africa, is Postmaster General, and a man 53 years old. Another well known man who also goes to the seat of war is Capt. Holford, one of the closest friends of the Prince of Wales and for many years his equerry. The readiness with which men who have every inducement to remain at home volunteer for military duty is highly creditable to British patriotism and is an expression of the national determination to win in this contest at any cost.

Col. Hanna, of the British Army, is disposed to think that the Government is sending too large an army to a country so deficient in supplies as South Africa, quoting Wellington's maxim that war is a question of commissariat and that is one of transportation. The General held that a railroad with two lines of rail can only supply 40,000 men, and no South African railroad beyond the Orange River has more than one line.

A London correspondent says: In its present state of funk the War Office is only too ready to cover its deficiencies by excessive zeal in mustering soldiers and packing them off to the seat of war.

The London "Fortnightly Review" institutes a comparison between the loss of life in South Africa and in battle in other wars, reaching the conclusion that if the figures were worked out so as to give the percentages of losses to numbers engaged, the result would show that the recent casualties were not greater than might be expected under the circumstances of the fighting.

A correspondent who visited the Boer prison on the Penelope, in Durban Bay, found the prisoners well treated and as merry as skylarks. He says: "I expected to see big, bronzed, bearded Boers, sullen and surly. They were nothing of the sort. Youngsters most of them were, and they were as merry as sand boys—Mark Tapleys to a man. The Johannesburg clerk predominated; dressed in khaki and flannel shirt certainly, but a clerk for all that. There was a sprinkling of veterans—grizzled and gray, knotted fingers, seared faces and a quaint cock of the right eye that bespoke a lifetime in looking along a glistening rifle barrel."

The "British Medical Journal" says: "A very touching instance of the quiet sympathy of the colored people with the English of South Africa ought to be mentioned. A largely attended meeting of colored men was held at Stellenbosch, a very hot Bond center, but where the brown people are enthusiastically loyal, to consider the best way of helping the imperial authorities, and it was decided to forward regularly supplies of strawberries and other fruit to the hospital. Stehenbosch is a large fruit-producing center, and most of the colored folk have their little gardens. No white man was present at the meeting, and the action was absolutely spontaneous."

FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 16, 1899, page 366, we referred to the bill prepared by Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, for the formation of the militia as a reserve Regular Army, and we stated among other things that the bill was not favored by the National Guard generally. In this connection the following remarks made by General Haven, of Connecticut, in an official report, will be found of interest. General Haven says: "The future of our National Guard can only be determined after Congress has taken action in the matter. If the National Guard is to be a sort of reserve for the Regular Army, and liable for a call to leave the country at any time the President shall deem it necessary, instead of being as intended an organization for the defence of the State, liable to 90 days' service in the United States on call of the President, in accordance with our State laws, it will make a vast difference with the material of its composition. Men of good social position and financial standing compose our National Guard and are perfectly willing to defend the country in Connecticut or any other State in the Union, but have no desire for foreign service, and could not be induced to join the National Guard if the Guard were considered an adjunct of the Regular Army. In my opinion, with our military departments organized on the exact lines of the Army, nothing further would be necessary in the matter of reorganization. We can then have a well organized, compact body of men, ready and willing to serve anywhere in the country for 90 days, at the expiration of which time, judging from our recent experience, the President would have ample time to organize Regulars or Volunteers for such service as he might deem necessary."

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York Guard, and who is an ex-officer of the Army, in his annual report as to the future of the Guard, and the laws needed for its benefit, says:

"I desire to call attention especially to the absolute necessity of Congress fixing by law the status of the National Guard plainly and unequivocally; so that he who reads may understand. There is unfortunately a great uncertainty on the subject pervading the mind of the people at large. This uncertainty to a large extent affects the National Guard unfavorably. I submit, the National Guard is first and foremost a State Guard; secondly, under certain contingencies a reserve force for the National Government, subject to the orders of the President of the United States, and when required by the United States it should not be asked to volunteer, but ordered into the United States service as it stands and is organized under the State laws."

General Roe, in other parts of his report, states that the Guard of his State is in good condition, thoroughly equipped and that in the aggregate it numbers 795 officers and 13,439 enlisted men. In speaking of the annual camp duty in which the troops were instructed in breaking camp and preparing food in company messes, and in marching through an enemy's country with advance guard, rear guard and flankers, General Roe states the work was conducted with great care, and entered into with enthusiasm, but that the marches were made a little too rapidly. The performance of guard duty, it is also said, was not as good as it should have been.

The camp incinerators experimented with proved most satisfactory, and it is recommended that a proper supply be furnished.

The field service of the 74th Regiment and 6th Battery, it is also said, was satisfactory. The expenses of the Peekskill camp and field service, which includes the pay of officers and men, was $81,037.92.

Every organization in the State participated in small arm practice, and the artillery also had practice with service charges, the 2d Battery making the best showing. The 3d Battery needs new guns and a board of officers has been appointed in this connection. Repairs are needed at the several ranges. The equipments in use are all serviceable, mostly of new and improved pattern. General Roe praises the good conduct of the troops taking part in the Dewey parade in New York City, which he says was a source of pride to those interested. All told 11,804 officers and men took part.

General Roe recommends a working uniform of canvas or khaki for field service and rifle practice to save the more expensive uniform. He also recommends that the annual appropriation for the National Guard be made at least $450,000; that a separate appropriation be made for the Naval Militia, as was done originally; and that the appropriation of the balance of the so-called war fund for the purposes of the National Guard be renewed, reappropriated for the purpose of completing the arming, equipping and uniforming of the National Guard and Naval Militia, and to defray the expenses of field and camp service.

"I recommend further," says General Roe, "that such action be taken as may be required to cause Congress to pass an act authorizing an exchange of the Springfield rifles and carbines in the hands of the National Guard for rifles and carbines of the kind used by the United States Regular Army."

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Mantanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayagues, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; C, Humacao; F, San Juan; G, Aibonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Clego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Ft. Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Hdqrs. and Troops A and C, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; I, Holguin; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Ft. Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C, M, Sullivans Island, S. C.; A, Egmont Key, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N, Key West, Fla.; D and O, Jackson Barracks, La.; E*, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters, A*, F*, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; B and E, Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, Tybee Island, Ga.; D, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

3d Art.—Hdqrs. and A, Angel Island, Cal.; C*, I and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F*, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F*, Manila; I Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, C, H, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; A, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F*, Manila.

6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D*, F, G*, H, L, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C*, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

*Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Paso Caballo, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Caibarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; E, San Luis; D, El Caney; H, Guantanamo; I, K, L, M (depot battalion), Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, Fort McPherson, Ga.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Barracks, O.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; I, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares; C, San Sebastian.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The headquarters of the following volunteer regiments are at Manila, where mail should be addressed: 11th Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Inf.

Puerto Rican Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayagues; B, Ponce.

IN HONOR OF COLONEL BRERETON.

Col. Brereton, whose death was recently reported, was on duty at Rutger's College from 1891 to 1895 as Professor of Military Tactics, and in testimony of their appreciation of his services the faculty of the college adopted this minute Dec. 19, 1899, signed for the faculty by the President, Austin Scott:

The Faculty having heard of the death of Col. John James Brereton desire to place on permanent record an expression of their deep sorrow for this bereavement, and their heartfelt appreciation of his character. Col. Brereton endeared himself to all his colleagues by his strict devotion to every duty; by his gentlemanly bearing in his official intercourse; by his courtesy and kindness in his social relations, and by his uniform interest in all that concerned the welfare of our institution. He was a strict disciplinarian and did much to elevate our Military Department, but his unyielding adherence to discipline was carried out with such fairness and kindness that he was loved, as well as respected, by all our students. He will have a secure place in our memory as a friend and colleague dearly loved; whom it was a benediction to meet even for a moment and exchange a word of greeting; and whose noble qualities of mind and heart made his presence a constant delight. In common with our whole country we mourn the early death of a gallant patriot soldier, and a man from whose life the world had reason to expect the very best things.

HOW GENERAL ROBERTS HEARD OF HIS SON'S DEATH.

(From the New York Herald.)

A story is told how General Lord Roberts heard of the death of his only son, whom he adored and who was one of the most promising officers in the British Army. It was the occasion when the British forces suffered the very severe defeat and loss on the Tugela. In the Senior Service Club, of which Lord Roberts is a member, a group was standing about the ticker reading the list of casualties, and had not observed the General, who was standing close behind. Suddenly one said, "Great God! 'Bobs's' son is killed!" An exclamation was heard from behind. Turning round, they made way for Roberts, who advanced and read the fatal news. He said not a word, but, turning sharply round, silently left the club to break the news as gently as possible to his wife and daughters, waiting anxiously at home. His greatest fear was lest it should be conveyed to them in some brutal, sudden manner, for instance, by the blatant cries which later must have echoed terribly in their ears throughout the evening. "Poor 'Bobs!'" was all his fellow club men could say. Most of them were retired officers, but their looks were full of pity and every heart was flowing with sympathy toward the genial, kind-hearted, modest minded "Bobs," whose greatest pride was just that very son.

LIEUT. MUNRO AND HIS "BLUFFS."

Lieut. James Munro, 4th Cav., is now famous for having successfully worked a gigantic "bluff" on General Conon and his garrison of 800 at Bayombong when he secured the surrender of this town and garrison with but fifty men behind him on November 28.

Munro has been known in his regiment as a great bluffer and the title was evidently deserved. He is a little fellow, not much over five feet four inches in height, but he is not afraid to tackle anybody or anything. He is about 26 years of age and a splendid soldier. He comes of Scotch parents, who reside near Lake City, Minn., and are very thrifty and good citizens. He won his West Point spurs by his own exertions. At present he is in command of Capt. Lockett's troop, while the latter is absent as Colonel of the 11th Cav.

A story is told of the young "bluffer" that well illustrates his nerve. At one time, after he had raked some of his men over for some trifling matters, the company got a little sore at him. Munro found out about this feeling in some manner. He was a fellow who would always give fair play, and one day after he had brought his company out to drill he marched up and down in front of them and said: "If any man who thinks he has a grudge against me wants to take a punch at me he can come out and do it now." Nearly every man in the company was larger than the little Lieutenant and the men only laughed at him and no one stirred.—Kansas City Times.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—The book that will answer your purpose is "History of the Confederate Navy, from Its Organization to the Surrender of the last Vessel." This book is published by Rogers & Sherwood, New York, and its author is J. Thomas Scharf, A. M., LL. D., an officer of the late Confederate States Navy.

M. B. B.—Col. John Irwin Gregg, 8th U. S. Cav., died Jan. 6, 1898, at Washington, D. C.

INQUIRER writes: "2d Lieuts. Foy and McNally (graduated 1899, from West Point) are transferred to cavalry arm Dec. 15, to rank from Feb. 16, 1899. Regulations, VIII., prescribe that they must sacrifice rank and go to the foot of the cavalry list. (These cases are not forced by law, like the transfers last spring from the artillery, when no rank was sacrificed.) That list has in it ex-civilians ranking from April, 1899. (See Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 16, p. 371, 'Transfers.') By what warrant are they now put back two numbers, contrary to the Army Regulations?" Answer.—By warrant of the President to rectify a mistake of the War Department.

A. T. F. writes: "In your journal of Dec. 30, under head of 'Junior Officers' of the several ranks, corrected to Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, you have, 'Infantry, Jacob H. Smith.' Is it not a fact that 'Miner,' of the 6th Inf., and 'Sanno,' of the 18th Inf., have both been commissioned Colonel since Jacob H. Smith was so commissioned?" Answer.—Yes.

H. H. S. asks: (1) How many years are generally needed for a student who has read chemistry, mathematics and natural history, but not Latin, to become an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.? (2) Is it necessary to pass examination in Latin? (3) Is it absolutely necessary to be a student if one desires to become an Assistant Surgeon? Answer.—(1) An applicant for appointment as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., must be between 22 and 29 years of age, a graduate of some regular medical college and possess a good common school education, including a knowledge of arithmetic, the history and geography of the United States, physics, general literature and ancient and modern history. He must have a sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable him to read and write prescriptions, and must present evidence of at least one year's hospital training. How many years' study will be necessary before a candidate can pass the required examination will depend upon his general education and how well he is qualified in the branches named. Persons desiring full information on the subject should apply by letter to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. (2) Examination in Latin is understood to be necessary. (3) Yes; absolutely necessary.

A. M.—The last address of Duncan N. Hood, formerly Colonel of 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., on file at War Department, is Galveston, Texas. There is no doubt but that he is in the Boer army.

A. J. B. asks the name of some standard work on international law—that is, something in a condensed form that covers the entire subject. Answer.—There are two excellent books on international law by Army officers—a "Handbook of International Law," by Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Acting Judge Adv., U. S. A., published in 1895 by the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., and "Outlines of International Law," with an account of its origin, sources and historical development, by Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Judge Adv. Gen. Dept., assistant professor of law at the U. S. Military Academy, published by Harper & Brothers, 1887. "Elements of International Law," by Henry Wheaton, late Minister to the Court of Prussia, annotated and edited by William Beach Lawrence, was published in 1863 by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston; and "International Law, Lectures Delivered at the Naval War College," by Freeman Snow, late instructor in international law at Harvard University, prepared for publication by Comdr. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., was issued by the Government Printing Office, in 1895.

B. A. H.—The largest guns on the U. S. battleship Indiana are 13 inches in caliber. She has four of them. The largest guns on the Iowa are 12 inches in caliber.

G. H. U.—You can undergo an examination for enlistment in the U. S. Navy as an apprentice at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., which would be the nearest place to your city.

G. C. M.—The address of Mrs. T. C. Woodbury, wife of Maj. Woodbury, U. S. A., who is at present serving in the Philippines, is not definitely known at the War Department. The last known address was 272 Butler's Building, Philadelphia, Pa. It is possible she might be in the Philippines.

P. R. W.—Capt. W. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is at present on duty, 1426 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. A. S. asks which of the two scores made at 200 yards, in two strings, under the rules of Blunt's Manual, is the best. Score of A. L. W.—4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, equals 21; 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, equals 24; aggregate 45. Score of H. T. T.—4, 4, 4, 5, 5, equals 22; 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, equals 23; aggregate 45. Answer.—According to Par. 651 of Blunt's Manual, the above tie can only be decided by taking the inverse order of shots. If this is done the score of H. T. T. is the best for this reason: In each string both of his two last shots were "fives," while each of the two last shots of his competitor, A. L., were a 4 and a 5.

C. H. H. asks: (1) Is the parade rest made in one or two motions? Answer.—One motion. (2) Being at a halt, at the command right or left, oblique, do the men half face to the right or left, or do they wait until they get the command march? Answer.—They wait for the command march.

G. T.—There are no retirements for age in the cavalry in 1900. There would have been three—Wagner, Compton and Carlton—had they remained on the active list, but they were retired in 1899.

S. S. H.—The designation is "Quartermaster Sergeant" of a company of infantry. He is not one of the four duty Sergeants authorized by law. His chevron is three bars and a tie of one bar.

S.—Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Commy. of Sub., U. S. A., is stationed at the Island of Jolo, Philippine Islands.

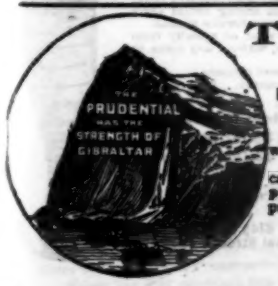
R. W.—We judge from your record of service that you are entitled to wear the 5th Army Corps badge.

F. S. C. asks: "Do the colors rank everything and every person in turning out the guard? Answer.—Yes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT
Juicy, Delicious, Appetizing. Good, pure and wholesome. Always the same. Ask for it. Try
ATMORE'S
Genuine English Plum Pudding.

Evans' Ale and Stout
Are mellowed and ripened for two years in sweet casks in our storage cellars, before being bottled.
They are entirely free from sediment and have an aroma as fragrant as a field of blossoming hops.
To the invalid they bring health and to all men strength and happiness.



THE PRUDENTIAL
Insurance Company of America.
HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J. JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT.
Offers Life Insurance to Officers of the United States Navy, without extra charge.
No restriction as to travel, residence or occupation, except in case of actual warfare between this country and a belligerent power, when a special permit must be secured, and an extra premium paid.
Premiums paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
LEWIS R. HAMERSLY, General Agent for the Navy.
Room No. 10, 64 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.
Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory boarding school, under the military system. Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.
Rev. JOHN D. SKILTON, A. M., Principal, Ogontz, Pa.

Linden Hall Seminary
LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa.
A boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1746. A safe and thorough home school. Fall term begins September 20th. For catalogue and particulars write the Principal, Rev. Chas. D. Krelder.

CORPORAL JOE LUTZ, U. S. M. C.

His opinion and attitude, as a survivor and "hero" of the Maine, on heroes and hero worship in general.

He scathingly resents the name of "hero,"
  It petrifies and leaves him cold and grim.
He says his self-respect is down to zero
  Since folks have flung the epithet at him.
He flouts each journal's fulsome adulation,
  Its puppet-playing to the vulgar herd,
And swears some awful fate awaits the nation
  For the abuse of that once sacred word.

He fails to see, he says, how he won glory
  By being blown sky-high aboard the Maine,
More than the victims of a train wreck gory,
  A foundered steamer, or a mine-pit's slain.
'Twas sudden, swift, and wholly unexpected,
  Else we had dodged, he says, that trick of fate,
And left some worthier crew to be elected
  To all the honor—while we pulled our freight.

This wild demand for heroes and their worship,
  Reminds me of the clumsy wooden god
A savage whittles out with time and hardship,
  And mows before and grovels in the mud.
Heroes, the real brand, are different mettle,
  And rare as angel's visits from the blue,
Ten men, perhaps, might justly hold the title
  In all the range of history, old and new.

But now, you stub your toe against a cobble,
  And some reporter grabs you like a shot,
Takes your address and name, condoles your trouble,
  And dubs you hero of the muddy spot.
A million hero-altars reek eternal,
  An endless laurel wreath the nation weaves.
Heroes are common now as once was Colonel,
  Aye, plentiful as Vallombrosa's leaves.

We have our hero firemen, hero coppers,
  Hero coal porters (under bushels hid),
Hero conductors, cabmen, ticket-choppers,
  And, worst of all, the dreadful hero kid.
And there's the heroine, too, her aunt, her mother,
  All heroines in their own heroic way;
And you're a hero; I, too, am another;
  We all are heroes—ri-too-looral-lay!

L'ENVOI.

But though Joe Lutz rejects the designation,
  Disdaining humbug and such vain pretence,
He richly merits, in my estimation,
  A statue for Heroic Common Sense.

WILL STOKES, U. S. S. Vermont.

A MECHANICAL STOKER.

The American Stoker Company, of 141 Broadway, New York, in a circular, states that "the modern steamship of to-day seems to have reached the zenith of mechanical genius and skill, its every function has been improved or wholly revolutionized, but the one all important thing remains the same, and has since the beginning, i. e., the man behind the shovel. He is the uncertain quantity; there is 25 per cent. difference in his work. He is indifferent to all except one thing, the steam pressure carried. The dollars and cents that he unnecessarily shovels in the furnace, concern him little."

The purpose of the American underfeed stoker is to perfect the introduction of coal to the furnace. It feeds the coal to the fire from underneath, and may be considered a gas producer and burner combined.

The coal is fed into the hopper, carried by the conveyor into the magazine, which it fills, "overflows" on both sides, and spreads upon the sides of the grates. The coal is fed slowly and continuously, and, approaching the fire in its upward course, it is slowly roasted and coked, and the gases released from it are taken up by the fresh air entering through the tuyeres, which explodes these gases and delivers the coal as coke on the grates above. The continuous feeding gives a breathing motion to this coke bed, thus keeping it open and free for the circulation of air.

So much interest was manifested by Government engineers and others as to the practical working of the American stokers in the steamship Pennsylvania, that a series of tests was ordered and was made by Lieuts. B. C. Bryan and W. W. White, U. S. N., and which proved most satisfactory. A full report of these tests was published in the journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers for August, 1899, comprising in all about 35 pages.

We have received calendars for 1900 from the following firms: Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.; Nicoll & Roy Co., 16 Dey street, New York City; Brown-Green Co., 38-40 Beaver street, New York City; Cherouny Printing and Publishing Co., 17-27 Vandewater street, New York City; Brooklyn "Eagle," Brooklyn, N. Y.; Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Spratts Patent, 245 East Fifty-sixth street, New York City, and the Buzzacott Field Oven Company, Chicago, Ill.

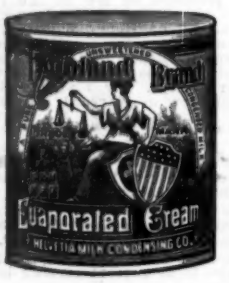
VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, Baltimore.
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Charleston, S. C.
COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
CORWIN, Capt. J. A. Slamm. Tacoma, Wash.
CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. R. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. Port Townsend, Wash.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chavtor, Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga..
HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Left New York, Jan. 8, under orders for San Francisco.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
McLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Fort Hamlin, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Norfolk, Va.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.
RUSH, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian. New Orleans, La.
THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. Portland, Me.

The old established firm of Boylan Mfg. Co., military uniformers, have removed their place of business from 34 Howard street to 43 and 45 East Nineteenth street, the business having increased so much during the last few years that the old quarters were not large enough and as most of the trade has gone uptown, they took advantage of the fact to get nearer to their customers. With increased facilities and larger plant, they are in a position to fill orders promptly and pay strict attention to every detail of the regulation. Those desiring goods in their line would do well to give them a call.

Evaporated Cream

—UNSWEETENED—



A pure, condensed milk was originated by the manufacturers of

Highland Brand

in 1885, and still has no peer. The care and skill with which it is prepared, attained by longest practice, make it the richest, most perfect, delicious, appetizing and wholesome all-milk preserve on the market.

PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.

Used by U. S. Gov't Commissary Dep't in Army and Navy.

For A Lady A GODIVA HAIR BRUSH
For a Gentleman A Pair of SAMSON HAIR BRUSHES
Ebony with Silver Mounting.
ROBERT LOW'S SON, NEW YORK.

ARMOUR'S FLOATING WHITE SOAP,

Unexcelled For

...TOILET and BATH...

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the

Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD
Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, $1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, $1.00 *Revised Edition.*
INFANTRY, bound in leather, - 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, $1.00 *Revised Edition.*

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1898.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, Caliber .30
Bound in bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.
DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c.
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, $1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

The criticisms on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal are full of instruction, and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative in both the Army and National Guard.

THE LIVING AGE

for January 13, 1900, No. 2897, contains with many other papers of interest.

"West African Problems." **"The Great Seal of England."**
"The Trend in American Cities."

"Eclectic in the widest sense of the word, THE LIVING AGE affords its diligent readers all the means to a wide and liberal culture."
Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

"The magazine is really essential to the American reader who would keep abreast of the best European thought and culture."
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Published Weekly, at $6.00 a year. Single Copies, 15c. each.
Address.
THE LIVING AGE CO., Boston, Mass.

$13 **SHORT** **$14**

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

of two to five days' duration, are offered by the

OLD DOMINION LINE

to such well-known historic points as

NORFOLK
OLD POINT COMFORT
RICHMOND
WASHINGTON

at the above prices.

Favorite Route from the North and East to the Winter Resorts of Virginia and North Carolina.

For full information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
Pier 26, North River, New York.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Mgr. J. J. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Patent Binders
FOR FILING THE
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
By mail, post-paid, $1.25. Delivered at office, $1.
93-101 Nassau St., New York.

Fox's Patent Spat-Puttee and New Patent Puttee.

For rough, hard wear and support, no leg covering has ever been invented equal to the PUTTEE, and the best evidence of this is the fact that during recent years increasing quantities have been worn by British Troops on Active Service abroad.

THE NEW PATENT PUTTEE is so designed as to wind on spirally from ankle to knee, and to fit closely to the leg with even pressure, without any turns or twists.

No measurements required. No buttons. Can be worn over trousers.

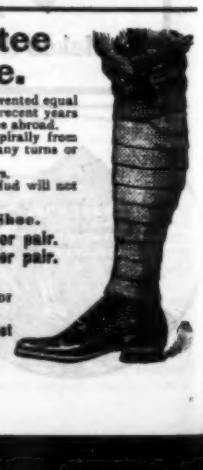
Made of all wool and waterproofed—easily dried or cleansed. Mud will not cling to them.

The SPAT-PUTTEE is made to fit any Boot or Shoe.

PATENT PUTTEES, (without spats), - - $3.00 per pair.
PATENT SPAT-PUTTEES, - - - $5.00 per pair.

Write for illustrated circular and shade card.
Sold at all leading Stores, Outfitters, Tailors, etc., or sent direct on receipt of price, by

BALE & MANLEY, 431 Wool Exchange Bldg., West Broadway, below Canal Street, New York, N. Y.



The fashionable ladies' corrective tonic is Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BORN.

ARNOLD.—At Hartford, Conn., Jan. 3, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Conway Hillyer Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., a son. The baby's grandfather is Comdr. Conway Hillyer Arnold, U. S. N., and he is to be named Conway Hillyer Arnold, 3d.

VAN WAY.—Dec. 29, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Van Way, a daughter. The gallant father is with his regiment, 33d Volunteers, in Luzon, and a cablegram will inform him of the event. Capt. Van Way was formerly Captain, 21st Kansas.

MARRIED.

LEARNED—PATTERSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 208 State street, Albany, N. Y., by the Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, Grace H. Learned to Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, U. S. A., retired.

DIED.

BACON.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 25, 1899, Arabella Knox Bacon, widow of Capt. Cyrus Bacon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who died Sept. 1, 1868.

CAMP.—At Fort Wadsworth, New York, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., Mrs. George H. Camp, in her 81st year.

CHENEY.—At Imus, P. I., Jan. 7, 1900, of wounds received in action, 1st Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th U. S. Inf.

GLENNY.—At 325 West 20th street, New York, Jan. 6, 1900, Gen. William Glenny, a distinguished officer of New York Volunteers during the Civil War.

GREENE.—Drowned, at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1900, Lieut. Comdr. S. Dana Greene, formerly an Ensign, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Cornelia Greene, his wife.

HACK.—At Youngstown, N. Y., in the sixtieth year of his age, Comy. Sergt. John J. Hack, U. S. A., retired.

HAMMOND.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1900, Brig. Gen. William Alexander Hammond, U. S. A., retired.

MARSHALL.—At Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1900, M. M. Marshall, formerly Captain and Commissary, U. S. V., during the Spanish War.

McKEEVER.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1900, Mary Frances, wife of Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., and daughter of the late William Chauncey of New York city.

MERCHANT.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 8, 1900, Henry Waitz Merchant, only son of Clarke Merchant, late Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., age 36.

MILLER.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1900, Mrs. Jane O. Miller, daughter of Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, widow of Brig. Gen. Morris S. Miller, mother of Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Miller, C. E., and grandmother of Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, of 9th U. S. Cav., and Cadet W. S. Miller, U. S. N.

OSBORNE.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1900, Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, father of the late Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st U. S. Cav.

YORKE.—At Salem, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900, Margaret J. Sinnickson, widow of Hon. Thomas Jones Yorke and mother of Mrs. Parker, wife of Medical Director Joseph B. Parker, U. S. N., aged 86 years.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL TABLETS. Original and Special Designs. J. & R. Lamb, 59 Carmine Street, New York.

Malt-Nutrine

is the one malt tonic that is the strictly pure extract of malt. It is not "black beer." Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Much interest attaches in the English medical profession to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. This first aid organization has responded nobly to calls for volunteers for South Africa. The bulk of the instruction which its members receive is in the form of courses of lectures given by the leading practitioners of the various localities in which branches exist, and this means practically the whole of England. These first aid lectures have been given gladly by medical men and have proved an excellent means of giving the young people of the community a practical knowledge of the main principles of hygiene and nursing and a slight practical conception of what scientific medicine, as distinguished from miracle-working charlatanism, really is.

BROOKS BROTHERS, Established 1818.

BROADWAY,
Corner 22d St.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Makers of . . .
Fine Uniforms
For Officers of the
ARMY and NAVY
For over Seventy-five years. . . .
Samples, price and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Co.
OFFICE: 346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1, 1900.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$17,082,000
Bonds and Stocks	150,494,285
Bonds and Mortgages	36,297,517
Loans secured by collaterals	3,273,450
Premium Loans	13,408,118
Cash in Office and in Banks and Trust Companies	10,050,049
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,389,116
*Net amount of uncollected and deferred Premiums	4,490,813
TOTAL ASSETS	$236,484,348

LIABILITIES.

RESERVE, or value of outstanding Policies as per certificate of New York Insurance Department		$193,024,981
OTHER LIABILITIES		2,960,584
ADDITIONAL POLICY RESERVE voluntarily set aside by the Company		3,507,000
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FUNDS voluntarily set aside by the Company	28,502,302	
OTHER FUNDS for all other Contingencies	9,065,483	$37,967,785

INCOME.

Total Premium Income	$42,133,503	
Interest, Rents, etc.	10,232,761	
TOTAL INCOME		$52,371,263

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death-Claims paid	$11,403,771	
Endowments paid	3,104,671	
Annuities, Dividends, Surrender Values, etc.	7,093,534	
Total paid policy-holders	$22,208,976	
Commissions, Brokerages, and all other payments to Agents	5,853,790	
Home Office and Branch Office Salaries and Physicians' Fees	2,597,851	
Real Estate expenses, Taxes, Advertising and all other expenses	2,336,748	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		$32,745,369

New Policies Paid for during 1899, 99,357, insuring $203,309,050.
Total number of Policies in force January 1, 1900, 457,776, insuring $1,061,871,965.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

HENRY TUCK	Vice-President.	RUFUS W. WEEKS	Actuary.
GEORGE W. PERKINS	2d Vice-President.	JOHN B. LUNGER	Managing Actuary.
D. P. KINGSLEY	3d Vice-President.	F. W. FRANKLAND	Associate Actuary.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY	Secretary.	THOS. A. BUCKNER	Supt. of Agencies.
EDWARD N. GIBBS	Treasurer.	J. J. KEARNS	Asst. Secretary.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH	Chairman Ex. Com.	S. C. VANDERPOEL, M. D.	Medical Director.
HUGH S. THOMPSON	Comptroller.	JOHN C. WHITNEY	Auditor.
THEODORE M. BANTA	Cashier.		

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY,	WM. B. HORNBLOWER,	HENRY C. MORTIMER,	THOMAS B. REED,
JOHN CLAFLIN,	WM. E. INGERSOLL,	GEO. AUSTIN MORRISON,	HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,	D. P. KINGSLEY,	AUGUSTUS G. PAINE,	OSCAR S. STRAUS,
THOMAS P. FOWLER,	WALTER H. LEWIS,	GEORGE W. PERKINS,	WILLIAM L. STRONG
EDWARD N. GIBBS,	WOODBURY LANGDON,	WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT,	HENRY TUCK,
WILLIAM B. GRACE,	ROBERT J. LOWRY,	EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,	JOHN J. VALENTINE.
	JOHN A. McCALL,		

*Does not include any unreported first premiums on new issues. Policies are not reported in force unless the first premium has been paid in cash.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM ITCHING HUMORS

TORTURING, DISFIGURING ECZEMA, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors, with dry, thin, and falling hair are instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures, when all else fails.

THE
Real Estate Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

CAPITAL, . . . $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 520,000

Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows Interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.
WILLIAM R. PHILLER, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. NORTH, Treasurer.
THOMAS B. PROSSER, Real Estate Officer.

PATENTS WILKINSON & FISHER, Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents. 928-930 F St., N.W. Wash'ton, D.C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the U. S. and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on application.

The Conduct of War,
By Lieut.-General VON DER GOLTZ,
Translated by Capt. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, U.S.A.
Full Blue Cloth.
Sent postpaid on RECEIPT OF $2.00.

The Tactics of the Future
By FRITZ HOENIG.
Translated by Capt. CARL REICHMANN, U.S.A.
Full blue cloth. PRICE, $2.00.

Write for our Catalogue of Military Books.
HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING CO.,
1014 1016 Wyandotte St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP
Jabon de Arnica.
Savon Dentifrice D'Arnica.
Arnica Zahn Seife.
The Only International Dentifrice.
The Standard for 30 years.
Preserves and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums—sweetens the breath.
25c at All Druggists.
C. H. STRONG & CO., Props., Chicago, U.S.A.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.
Walkerville, Canada.
The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
Financial Agents.
ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Batson Sketching Case.
Lieut. H. A. Batson, U. S. A. Patentee.

For Use in making Reconnoissances and Topographical Surveys.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
W. & L. E. GURLEY,
Manufacturers of Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Instruments,
Established 1845.
Descriptive Circular Sent on Application.
TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.

A CRAZY TROOPER HOLDS FORT MYER.

The New York "Herald" recently told more in detail than any other paper the story of the affair at Fort Myer, when a crazy trooper, Nichols Davis, B, 3d Cav., took possession of the top floor of the barracks armed with a Krag and abundantly supplied with ammunition. During the five hours in which he held the fort, Davis shot at twenty-five or more persons, none of whom he injured. It was gathered from the cursing and chattering heard by the men on the floor below the room where Davis had entrenched himself that the crazy man imagined he was defending a blockhouse in Cuba.

1st Sergt. Mansfield had ordered 2d Sergt. McKeag to take a detail of men and try and disable Davis from the attic of Troop I's quarters across the way. Trooper McKeag and Davis fired at each other almost simultaneously. Davis's shot went high. McKeag's shot had been aimed at the center of the crazy man's skull. It went a little low, hit the magazine of Davis's rifle, knocking it into a number of steel splinters, which struck Davis and rendered him helpless for a while.

Davis was heard by the men below moving blindly around. Capt. D. H. Boughton, the commanding officer of Troop B, had been sent for when the trouble began. He arrived along with the regimental surgeon just as Sergt. McKeag wounded Davis, and almost immediately started up the steps to succor the wounded man.

The Captain carried no weapon in his hand. That fact and his own coolness undoubtedly saved his life. As he approached the head of the steps Davis ran from his window and stationed himself behind his barricade, aiming a carbine straight at the Captain.

"Ah, Davis, that is you, my man," said the Captain, coolly, as he proceeded up to the crazy man. "Well done. I see they have wounded you and I am bringing the surgeon to dress your wounds. He is"—— The Captain never finished the sentence, for he had gotten to the head of the steps by this time, and with one hand he seized the carbine, throwing it aside as he jumped, and grabbed Davis with the other.

The surgeon and the men rushed to his assistance and in a moment Davis had fought his last battle. Thirty-five empty shells were picked up on the floor of the attic, and it is not known how many more Davis fired and threw from the window.

Trooper Davis has been judged insane by an examining board and committed to St. Elizabeth, the U. S. Insane Asylum.

QUALITY MERITS REWARD.

The following is a copy of a New Year's telegram wired to all the wholesale customers of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo.:

"Predictions made in our last year's message are far surpassed by our trade reports for 1899. We have reached the highest point of production in our history. Quality recognizes no competitor and instead of yielding has made quantity its commercial ally. We lead in both. Our motto 'nothing is too good for the American people, has found prompt and generous response everywhere, and in return we send with a hearty good will our wishes for a Happy New Year to you and all our friends. Adolphus Busch, President." The remarkable business showing of this concern fully warrants the above, inasmuch as the fiscal reports of the Internal Revenue Department show a decrease of 912,000 barrels in the consumption of beer against the preceding fiscal year, which may, in a measure, be attributed to the war tax of $1.00 per barrel imposed on July 1, 1898. The output of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, being the largest in the world, should naturally have shown the greatest loss; yet their sales for the fiscal year, just ended, exceed those of any previous year in the history of the Association. Their sales of bottled beer alone have increased 30 4-10 per cent., which is conclusive evidence that a good article finds a good market among an appreciative public, and that "Quality merits reward."

ARMSTRONG UNIFORMS

OVERCOATS AND CAPES

Celebrated for thorough Military Make, Finish, Style and Elegance . . .

No.	Overcoat.	Cape.
500	$21.00	$19.00
512	27.50	22.50
528	32.50	27.50
520	37.50	32.50
526	50.00	40.00

Capes—Full ¾ circle and lined with fine broadcloth. Send for samples.

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.
304 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

The Club Cocktails

Manhattan, Martini, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, Vermouth, and York.

For the Yacht.
For the Sea Shore.
For the Mountains.
For the Fishing Party.
For the Camping Party.
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete without them.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Sole Proprietors,
39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn.
And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS

50-52 W. 22nd St. New York. 170 Bellevue Ave. Newport, R.I.

If you contemplate any purchase in China or Glass, it will be to your advantage to inspect our Goods and prices, or send for Catalogue —— Either will please you.

Overcoats

Strictly Regulation. High-grade cloths and superior trimmings. "LILLEY" overcoats standard everywhere — custom made — true Military style — fit guaranteed.

$18.00, $26.00, $23.00, $32.00, $35.00.

Unequaled at the price. Catalogue and cloth samples free. Address:

THE M. C. LILLEY & CO.
Columbus, Ohio, or
13 West 30th St.
New York City,
NEW YORK.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Embroidered Colored Batiste, White and Colored French Piqué, Stripe and Fancy Batiste.

Zephyrs.

David and John Anderson's Celebrated Fabric.

The Spring assortments of these goods will show great novelty in style and color.

Broadway & 19th St.
NEW YORK.

Dueber-Hampden
UP TO DATE...
American Watches.
Style as per Illustration.

14karat Gold Filled Case, warranted for 25 years, with 17 jeweled adjusted movement, "The Dueber Grand" gentleman's size..... $24.00

14karat Gold Filled Case, warranted for 25 years, with "Mollie Stark" movement, exact size of cut. $15.00

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch Movement as well as Case is manufactured.

If you do not find our watches with your jeweler send for illustrated catalogue and prices to
THE DUBBER WATCH WORKS, Canton, Ohio.

The Best and Most Attractive
Bridal Gifts
are
PICTURES,
and as there are many Brides, Pictures should be selected.
EARLES' GALLERIES
816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

INCOMPARABLE FOR THEIR GREAT CREAMY LUXURIOUS LATHER

WILLIAMS'

SHAVING SOAPS
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cts.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cts.
Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.
Swiss Violet Shaving Cream, 50 cts.
Jersey Cream (Toilet) Soap, 15 cts.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 Round Cakes, 1 lb., 40c. Exquisite also for toilet. Trial cake for 2c. stamp.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

Quaker Oats WITH FRUIT

NORTON & CO.
BANKERS,
Wheeling, W. Va.
LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy

Ames Sword Co. Chicopee, Mass.

Regulation and Presentation
ARMY and NAVY SWORDS....

Military Cycling IN THE Rocky Mountains.

By Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS, Commander 25th U. S. Infantry Bicycle Corps.

Full history of the famous 1000-mile trip with 50 beautiful half tone pictures. Of interest to every army and navy man.

10 Cents per copy.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS, BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD. W. Stokes Kirk, 1027 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peal, smut or crock by handling. Sold everywhere.
THE FRANK MILLER CO.
349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS A $7.00 BOOK

THE Book of the century. Handsomely Illustrated by thirty-two of the World's Greatest Artists.

The fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address
EUGENE FIELD MONUMENT SOUVENIR FUND,
(Also at Book Stores) 180 Monroe St., Chicago.
If you also wish to send postage, enclose 10 cts.

Given Free

to each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. Subscribe any amount desired. Subscriptions as low as $1.00 will entitle donor to this daintily artistic volume

"FIELD FLOWERS"

(cloth bound, 9 x 11), as a certificate of subscription to fund. Book contains a selection of Field's best and most representative works and is ready for delivery.

But for the noble contribution of the world's greatest artists this book could not have been manufactured for less than $7.00.

THE FAMOUS BEERS
OF THE GREAT
ANHEUSER BUSCH
BREWING ASSOCIATION.

"The Original Budweiser."
"Black and Tan."
"Faust."
"Anheuser Standard."
"Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Civil Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.

Mention this Journal, as Adv. is inserted as our Contribution

1900 SEED ANNUAL FREE. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

THE SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER
Is the Best Revolver Made.

A REMARKABLE HORSE JUMP.

From the Badminton Magazine.

Without very good evidence, I confess I should have been unable to credit an incident which happened the other day at Norwich, but this evidence has been overwhelmingly furnished, and the thing unquestionably happened. The Norwich riding school is entered by a door, certainly not less than six feet three inches in height, and above this there is an aperture of barely three feet. The charger of an officer in the 7th Hussars was going round the school the other day, with no one on his back, when suddenly, instead of turning the corner, he went straight for the door, tucked his head between his legs in what is described to me, and must certainly have been, an extraordinary manner, and jumped out into the yard. The landing is on some flat stones; he slipped and came down on his side, slightly bruising himself, but doing no harm, and is now as well again as ever. When one comes to think what six feet three inches means, and the manner in which the horse had to screw himself up in order to get through the aperture, the performance is certainly nothing short of marvelous. Capt. Dibble, the ringmaster, who was in the school at the time, made a trooper, who was five feet nine inches in height, stand with his back to the door, and the woodwork was certainly a good six inches above his head. If this horse jumps as well with a man on his back as without, it ought to take something out of the common to stop him.

OPENING OF THE FLORIDA SEASON.

Inauguration of the Magnificently Appointed New York and Florida Limited Service.

The placing in service of "The New York and Florida Limited" of the Southern Railway, the handsomest train in the world, always signifies the opening of the Florida social season. This superb train leaves New York on its initial trip for the season of 1900 Tuesday, January 16th, at 12:40 p. m., and will run daily, except Sunday, throughout the season, reaching St. Augustine at 3:35 the next afternoon. The train is composed exclusively of compartment cars, finished in royal elegance; Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, constructed especially for this train, a sumptuous dining car and library and observation cars. It runs through solid to St. Augustine except one drawing room sleeping car, which is detached at Columbia, S. C., and runs through to Aiken and Augusta for the convenience of travelers to these popular resorts. One car is also detached at Jacksonville and runs through to Tampa and Port Tampa, on the west coast. "The New York and Florida Limited" affords passengers the most delightful way of reaching Florida resorts under conditions of the greatest comfort and speed, and it is universally acknowledged that it illustrates, more than any other train in the world, the wonderful development which has been made in construction and elegance in railroad equipment. In addition to the "New York and Florida Limited" the Southern Railway also operates two other daily trains to Florida. One of these, the "U. S. Fast Mail," leaves New York at 12:10 a. m. every day in the week. This train carries Pullman drawing room sleeping cars through to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Miami. Meals are served in dining car. The other train, the "New York and Florida Express," leaves New York at 3:25 p. m. daily, and carries Pullman drawing room sleeping cars to Jacksonville and Port Tampa. Like the other trains, it has a dining car service. The Southern railway runs through the charming Piedmont region of Virginia, and its entire route is most picturesque and attractive. Its roadbed and equipment are up to the highest standard of excellence. Full information, reservations, rates, etc., may be had by applying to the offices of the Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York. A. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent.

"Yes, he brought out his history of the regiment for private circulation."

"Indeed. That's strange."

"I don't think so. Every private in the regiment bought a copy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CAMPBELL'S
CONDENSED
SOUPS.
"Just Add Water and Serve."
One 10c Can Makes 6 Portions of Delicious Soup.
17 KINDS.
Packed 4 Doz to Case.
Straight or Assorted.
We Received HIGHEST AWARD and SILVER MEDAL at National Export Exposition, Philadelphia, Sept.-Nov., 1899.
JOSEPH CAMPBELL PRESERVE CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

Send your Name for Free Sample
WRIGHT'S ANTISEPTIC MYRRH TOOTH POWDER
Prof. J. Taft, D. D. S., Cincinnati Dental College, writes:
"I have used your Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Powder for several months. I am very much pleased with it. It has no superior, if an equal." Address Dept D.
CHARLES WRIGHT & CO., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

ARMY OFFICERS UNIFORMS and EQUIPMENTS.
Price Lists and Samples of Cloth on Application.

THE Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
CALLING WESTBOUND AT CHERBOURG.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul . . . . Jan. 17 | St. Louis, ... Jan. 31
New York, ... Jan. 24 | St. Paul . . . . Feb. 7
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Aragonia, ... Jan. 17 | Southwark, . . . Jan. 31
Friesland, ... Jan. 24 | Westernland . . . Feb. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 14 and 15 North River. Office, 73 Broadway; 307 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 143 La Salle St., Chicago; 1306 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 89 State St., Boston; 32 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS to the SOLDIERS and SAILORS in the PHILIPPINES.
International Express Company.
NEW YORK to MANILA.

Name of Steamer.	Date of Sailing.	Time of arrival at the Important Ports in China, Japan, and Philippine Islands.
Indra,	Jan. 8, 1900	Feb. 23 to 26, 1900
Drummond,	Jan. 10, 1900	Feb. 25 to Mar 2, 1900
Java,	Jan 25, 1900	Mar. 10 to 15, 1900
Verona,	Jan. 25, 1900	Mar. 12 to 17, 1900

Ship by any Express or Freight Line and MARK ALL PACKAGES "I-X," and CONSIGN TO "E. C. O'BRIEN, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK," prepaying charges to that point, or remitting direct to New York office.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE

MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,
Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

WHITMAN SADDLES.

Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and military organizations. Illustrated Whitman Saddle Co. Catalogue sent free, giving all existing styles and qualities of saddles and equestrian goods generally.
BUCK & HEILBACH, 226 Chambers Street, N. Y.

MUNSON LINE STEAMSHIPS
DIRECT ROUTE TO CUBA
FINE FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY SAILINGS
....TO....
MATANZAS NUEVITAS
CARDENAS GIBARA
SAGUA LA GRANDE PUERTO PADRE
CAIBARIEN BARACOA
Offering
A DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISE
To the Chief Ports of the North Shore of Cuba.
THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.
For Illustrated Literature, Rates, Reservations, Etc., address
W. D. MUNSON, Genl. Agt., 27 William St., New York.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Ticket Agents, 25 Union Square, New York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE
BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N. Y. CITY.
FIREPROOF
NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
of many of the principal officers of the
ARMY AND NAVY.
An extensive library of choice literature has just been added.
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCLUSIVELY.
Within Ten Minutes of All the Principal Theatres and Great Department Stores.
Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated" and other particulars.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, PROPRIETOR.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st st., NEW YORK.
European Plan. Newly refurnished and refurnished. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.
WM. G. LELAND.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York
American Plan $3.50 per day and upwards. European Plan $1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters.
FRED. A. REED, Mgr. WM H. EARLE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall St., New York.
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN,
FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.
AMERICAN PLAN
Winter rates $4.00 per day and upwards.
ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.
Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe.
ARMY AND NAVY.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.
OLD POINT COMFORT.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Ideally situated corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., one block from Army, Navy and State Department Building and Executive Mansion. American plan. Modern in every particular.
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.,
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
15th STREET opp. U. S. TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTELS.

Florida East Coast Hotels. C. B. KNOTT, Gen'l Manager.
St. Augustine, PONCE DE LEON, January to April.
St. Augustine, THE ALCAZAR, November to May.
St. Augustine, THE CORDOVA, January to April.
Ormond, THE ORMOND, January to April.
Palm Beach, ROYAL POINCIANA, January to April.
Palm Beach, PALM BEACH INN, December to April.
Miami, ROYAL PALM, January to April.
Key West, HOTEL KEY WEST, Year around.
Nassau, N. P. HOTEL COLONIAL, January to April.
Nassau, N. P., ROYAL VICTORIA, December to May.

EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

Hotel Bellevue, Beacon St. BOSTON.
Headquarters for ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS.
SPECIAL RATES.
Absolutely Fire-Proof. European Plan.
SMITH & KRAFT, Proprietors.

THE PIERREPONT,
Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.
E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.
GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

AROUND PORTO RICO

THE NEW 3500-TON STEAMERS
"PONCE" and "SAN JUAN"
give tourists an unequalled opportunity to visit
PORTO RICO,
Our Country's New Colony
The round trip can be done in about 20 days, and tourists can use steamers as a hotel while visiting the various ports
ENTIRE COST OF TRIP, $90 to $120.
All rooms on deck amidships with every known comfort; yacht-like appointments and furnishings—perfect service.
Second Cabin Rates, $35 to $90.
Steamship "Ponce" sails Saturday, January 13th, Saturday, February 10th. Steamship "San Juan" sails Wednesday, January 24th, Saturday, February 17th. Send for beautifully illustrated book on Porto Rico.
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.,
Miller, Bull & Knowlton, - - General Agents,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HATFIELD & SONS,

Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Officers' Swords, Belts, Campaign Hats, Leggins, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Presentation Swords, Etc.

Dress and Undress Coats, Trousers, Overcoats, Capes, Etc.

W. A. RAYMOLD,
NEW YORK CITY.

99 Fourth Ave. Bet 11th and 12th Sts. New Illustrated Special Catalogue for 1899 sent upon request.

RIDABOCK & CO., 112 Fourth Ave.

2 Doors below 12th St.

Formerly BAKER & McKENNEY. **NEW YORK CITY.**

ARMY OFFICERS' { Undress Caps, Shoulder Straps, Swords and Sabres, Campaign Hats, Sword Belts, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty

"E. C.," "SCHULTZE" and RIFLEITE.

Nitro Powders for Shotguns.
Nitro Powders for Rifles.

CLEAN, QUICK, ACCURATE and SMOKELESS.

Do not foul the gun nor clog the action, and do not pit the gunbarrel.

GUNCOTTON A SPECIALTY.

THE AMERICAN "E. C." & "SCHULTZE" GUNPOWDER CO., Ltd.

Works: OAKLAND, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J. Offices: 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

One of the best Recommendations for THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S

COLD OIL PACKINGS

is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil. Send for catalogue to

NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM **Parsons Manganese Bronze**

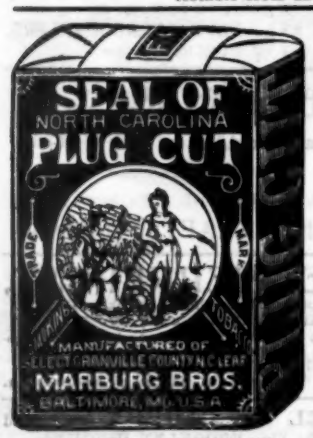
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

....SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS... SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for particulars.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Policies absolutely incontestable from date of issue. Send for information.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Undisputed Leader of Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos Throughout the World.

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

RICE & DUVAL,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office.

JOHN G. HAAS,
UNIFORMS.
No. 39 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PENN. S. W. COR. NEW YORK AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past twenty-four years.

C. DOBLER & CO.,
84 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
AND HIGH CLASS CIVILIAN DRESS.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 83 South Street, New York. TELEPHONE, 186 BROAD.
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.
MILITARY CLOTHIERS,
43 and 45 East 19th Street. - - - NEW YORK.

AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO.
ESTABLISHED 1857. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASSES.

Battle Ships.		Armored Battle Ship.		Armored Cruisers.		Coast Defence Monitors	
Iowa	11,000 tons	Texas	6,300 tons	Brooklyn	9,200 tons	Puritan	6,060 tons
Massachusetts	10,200 "	Practice Cruiser for Naval Cadets.		New York	8,150 "	Miantonomoh	3,990 "
Indiana	10,288 "	Bancroft	898 tons	Maine	6,648 "	Amphitrite	3,990 "
						Monadnock	3,990 "
Gunboats.		Helena	1,444 tons	Newark	4,083 tons	Minneapolis	7,300 tons
Yorktown	1,700 tons	Dynamite Cruiser.		Atlanta	3,189 "	Baltimore	4,600 "
Concord	1,700 "	Vesuvius	930	Boston	3,189 "	Cincinnati	3,189 "
Bennington	1,700 "	Partially Protected Cruisers.		Detroit	3,000 "	Raleigh	3,189 "
Petrel	890 "			Montgomery	3,000 "	Dispatch Boat.	
Nashville	973 "	Chicago	4,500 tons	Protected Cruisers.		Dolphin	1,485
Wilmington	1,144 "	Philadelphia	4,324 "	Columbia	7,350 tons		

The AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.

GUN POWDER...
Military Powder of all grades and Gun Cotton
Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles
Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
FOR
NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 702 17th St. BRIDGEPORT OFFICE, 319 Crescent Ave. LYNN OFFICE, 44 Federal St.

CONNELLSVILLE
FRICK COKE
H.C. FRICK COKE Co. PITTSBURG, PA.

LAFLIN & RAND SMOKELESS POWDERS

CATALOG ON REQUEST.

REPRESENT THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NITRO COMPOUNDS. THEY ARE MANUFACTURED FOR ALL ARMS, MILITARY AND SPORTING. IN ADDITION TO POWDER THIS COMPANY ALSO MANUFACTURES BLASTING APPARATUS, SAFETY FUSE, ETC. . . . . .

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., NEW YORK.